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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Albanian language training of Peace Corps workers in Albania, is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of an introductory section on the history, alphabet, and phonology of the Albanian language and a series of 14 topical instructional units. Each unit contains a page or more of information about an aspect of Albanian culture and between four and nine lessons, each targeting a specific language competency. Lessons include the targeted competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list(s), grammar and vocabulary notes, and pronunciation notes. Unit topics include classroom communication, a conversation with a host counterpart or family, expressing time and date, food, housing, communications services, transportation, giving and getting directions, shopping, invitations and social behavior, using community services, discussing work, health and medical services, and international relations. Appended materials include a list of competencies, dialogue translations in English, additional notes on grammar, vocabulary for expressing date and season, and an Albanian-English glossary. (MSE)

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ED 402 763

# Albanian

## Language Competencies
## for
## Peace Corps Volunteers
## in Albania

PEACE CORPS

by

Ismail Haznedan and Sami Repishti, Ph.D.

1992

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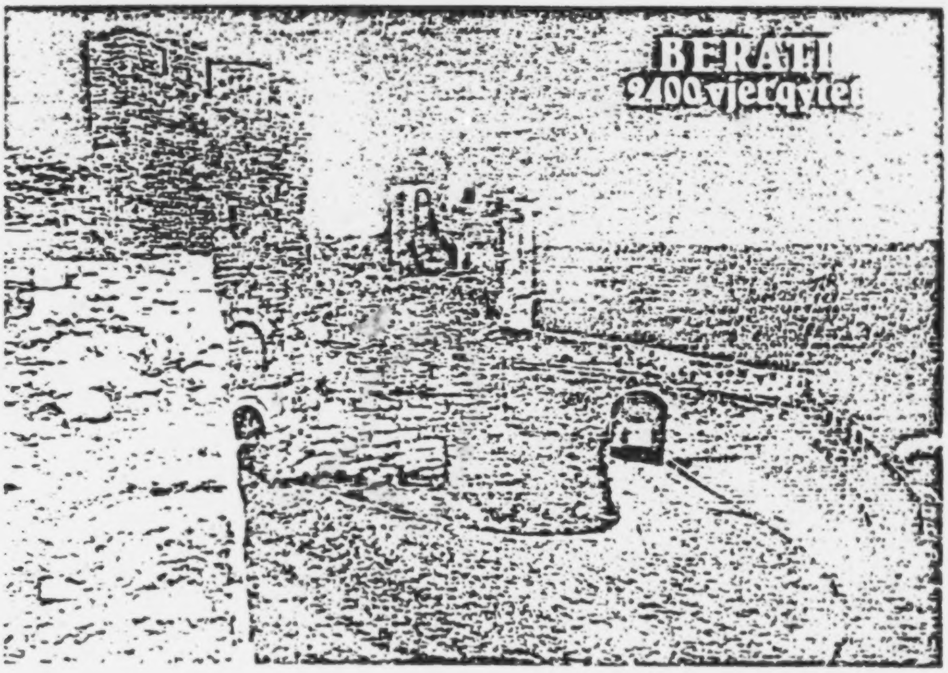
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## Acknowledgments

This book is one of four Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in early 1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Albania. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to enter Albania. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially Toni Borge, Training Officer for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

May 1992

# Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.

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# THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

## A Brief Introduction

## HISTORY

Albania is a country located in the south-western part of the Balkan Peninsula. Its western shores are bathed by the Adriatic Sea. It borders Yugoslavia and Greece. With the size of Maryland (ca. 11,000 sq. ml = 28.748 km 2), Albania has a population of 3.5 million (1992).

Albanian is an Indo-European language. From the beginning, however, Albanian was connected with Illyrian, Thracian and/or Dacian, three languages spoken by populations inhabiting the Balkans over 3,000 years ago. Today, Albanian scholars present the historical argument of the Illyrian presence mainly in the present day Albania to support their thesis. In addition, many Illyrian names are explained by modern Albanian. Toponomy and archeology also confirm the transition from the ancient Illyrian to contemporary Albanian, and that the language ". . . is the same language that has continuously been used from generation to generation." (Sh. Demiraj)

Naturally, in the course of almost three millennia, the Albanian language has enriched its vocabulary with borrowings from ancient and modern Greek, Latin and later Italian, Slavic, and most recently from Turkish (during a five century occupation). The surprising character of the Albanian language is the fact that it has succeeded ". . .to safeguard its originality as a specific language, to preserve and enrich with domestic means its inherited foundation, to fully protect its own grammatical system from outside influences." (Fjalori Enciklopedik Shqiptar, "Gjuha shqipe")

Medieval sources indicate that Albanian was called "Arbërishte" (arbënishte). The present name SHQIP (Albanian) was noticed for the first time in 1555 AD with the publication of the first Albanian book MESHARI (Missal) by Father Gjon Buzuku. (How did the name change and when, has not been established yet.) Scholars are surprised to see that the two existing Albanian dialects Geg (in the North) and Tosk (in the South) were closer to each other in 1555 than they are today. This is explained, of course, by the fact that Albania has been occupied by the Ottoman Empire since 1481, which prevented the free movement of people and ideas, thus bringing the physical separation of a nation. Consequently, we have the independent development of the two dialects.

One of the features of Albanian, as a typical Balkan language, is its analytical character, exhibited in the declension system with its prepositive and postpositive articles, as well as the combination of synthetic and analytic forms in the verbal system. (M. Camaj)

## THE ALBANIAN ALPHABET

Since 1481 to 1912, Albania was occupied by the Ottomans. By the end of the 17th century, part of the local population converted to Islam. Other sections remained Roman Catholic (North), and Eastern Orthodox (South). Due to the organization of the Ottoman Empire, religion took nationalistic overtones and although Albanians remained primarily Albanians, Moslems began using the Arabic alphabet, Catholics--Latin, and Orthodoxes--Greek. In the Congress of Manastir (1908), they all agreed to use Latin as the common alphabet.

Albanian has 36 letters; seven vowels (IPA in the brackets):

a[∂ ] e[Ɛ] ë[ ə ] i[ i ] o[ o ] u[ u ] y[ y ]

It has also many diphthongs, the most important being:

ie [ iɛ] ye[ yɛ ] ua (GEG: ue)[ua]

The 29 consonants are:

b c c d dh f g gj h j k l
ll m n nj p q r rr s sh t th
v x xh z zh.

(For their approximate pronunciation see The Table)

### Vowels

| In Albanian | IPA | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| a, A | [ a ] | fatal as in fatality |
| e, E | [ e ] | vend as in end |
| ë, Ë | [ ə ] | më, te as the French: me, le |
| i, I | [ i ] | polici as in police |
| o, O | [ o ] | lord as in lord, Ford |
| u, U | [ u ] | bukë as oo in spoon, food |
| y, Y | [ y ] | ty as u in French: tu |

## Consonants

| In Albanian | IPA | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| b, B | [ b ] | baba as in Babar |
| c, C | [ ts ] | cuca as tz in Katzenbach |
| ç, Ç | [ ʧ ] | çorba as ch in chair, match |
| d, D | [ d ] | dada as in dadaism |
| dh, DH | [ð] | dhembi as th in they, those |
| f, F | [ f ] | forma as in form, free |
| g, G | [ g ] | gruri as in glad, gone |
| gj, GJ | [ɟ] | Gjon appr. ge in pigeon |
| j, J | [ j ] | jam as y in yet, yes |
| h, H | [ h ] | hiri as in hat, here, hot |
| k, K | [ k ] | koka as in keep, kick |
| l, L | [ l ] | lule as in Linda, Lester |
| ll, LL | [ ll ] | llafe as in holly, full, all |
| m, M | [ m ] | mire as in man, mine, me |
| n, N | [ n ] | Nora as in Nora, none |
| nj, NJ | [ɔ] | nje as ni in onion (sp.n) |
| p, P | [ p ] | pika as in point, period, pro |
| q, Q | [ć] | quhem; appr. as te in righteous |
| r, R | [ r ] | reja as in prose, present |
| rr, RR | [ rr ] | rrjeta as in horrid, horrible |
| s, S | [ s ] | Student as in student, sit, hiss |
| sh, SH | [ ʃ ] | sheshi as in she, ship, shoe |

| In Albanian | IPA | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| t, T | [ t ] | toka as in to, talk, tea |
| th, TH | [ θ ] | thika as in thin, thick |
| v, V | [ v ] | vota as in vote, victory |
| x, X | [ ds ] | xanxar app. as dz in adze |
| xh, XH | [ dž ] | xhaxha as j in job, jewel |
| z, Z | [ z ] | zona as in zone, rose, wise |
| zh, ZH | [ʒ] | abazhur as in abajour, pleasure |
| ng, NG | [ɲ] | peng as in sing, bang, is not a letter of the alphabet |

# TOPIC 1

# CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO GREET AND RESPOND TO GREETINGS
2. TO INTRODUCE ONESELF AND TO ASK OTHERS TO INTRODUCE THEMSELVES
3. TO INDICATE LACK OF COMPREHENSION AND TO REQUEST REPETITION
4. TO ASK FOR CLARIFICATION AND ALBANIAN WORDS EQUIVALENT TO ENGLISH
5. TO RESPOND TO CLASSROOM COMMANDS
6. TO EXPLAIN ABSENCE

## CULTURAL NOTE
## INTRODUCTION TO ALBANIAN LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

### THE LANGUAGE

Albanian is an Indo-European language. It's one of the oldest languages; yet, different from the others. The Albanian language seems to have kept its own features from the very ancient times, which linguists believe have reached us today, in their contemporary forms.

Historically, the unified national literary Albanian can be traced to 1908, when it was decided to accept the Latin alphabet. However, the two main dialects, the Geg in the North and the Tosk in the South, have developed independently. It was only in 1952 that an administrative order was issued by the Communist government requesting that the Tosk dialect be considered as the basis for the future unified literary Albanian. By 1972, the decision was final, and no one could write in Geg dialect anymore for fear of political persecution.

That same year, 1972, Albanians in Yugoslavia decided to accept the unified literary Albanian by sheer necessity, and use it in their schools and publications. Since then, the present standard "Gjuha e njësuar letrare" (the unified literary language) remains the only one used in Albania and in Yugoslavia, causing great harm to writers of the Gheg (northern) dialect. The Tosk dialect is the standard Albanian that is used in this textbook to minimize possible confusions.

Today, Albanian is spoken by about 10 million people around the world: 3.5 million in Albania, 3 million in Yugoslavia (Kosova, Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro), over 1 million in Turkey, as well as large groups of Albanians in South Italy (known as Arbëreshë), Greece, Europe, USA, Canada, and Australia.

Albanian is a phonetic language. Each letter has a specific sound that does not change in the context, making its reading and writing rather easy. As a rule, Albanian spelling corresponds to the pronunciation of words quite directly. The alphabet has 36 letters: 29 consonants and 7 vowels. In spite of the differences of the two main dialects, both the spoken and the written Albanian are understood by all Albanians. Education and mass media have further facilitated this process.

### THE SCHOOLS

The educational system of Albania is highly centralized and entirely public. The Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministria e Arsimit dhe Kulturës) has the authority to organize the educational and cultural institutions, open and close schools, appoint teachers, prepare curricula and school programs, as well as approve every textbook used in the classroom from elementary to university level. For every district, there is a Department of Education (Seksioni i Arsimit) which oversees all instruction.

This strict regimentation of education, which was also closely watched by the former Party of Labor (Communist) of Albania (PLA), was carried out for the communist indoctrination of the young generation. Since December 1990, with the advent of political pluralism in Albania, the situation has begun to change.

The organization of the educational system remains rather traditional. The first "Headstart" programs begin at the age of 3 to 6 years in "Kopshti i fëmijve" (kindergarten) where most of the youngsters learn how to read and write.

It is a 4-4-4 system. Elementary school begins at the age of 6 and lasts 4 years (age 10). Registration is universal and attendance compulsory, as parents are held responsible for children's absence. From the elementary schools, the youngsters are promoted to "Shkolla tetëvjeçare," the equivalent of the American junior high school, for another 4 years. At age fourteen compulsory schooling ends.

The secondary high schools are highly diversified. For the general public there are "Gjimnazi i Përgjithshëm" (General High School), and "Gjimnazi Pedagogjik" (Pedagogical High School) geared to the future elementary school teachers. Vocational high schools called "Teknikume" prepare the youngsters for various trades.

Higher education has been, until now, strictly controlled by the PL of Albania, in order to create a new class of technocrats and experts faithful to the Communist regime, with devastating effects for the noncommunist talented young people. The institutions of higher learning have been under the direct control of the only State University of Tiranë until recently (1991). Presently, there are at least four more new universities in Shkodër, Tiranë, Elbasan, and Korçë, all former branches of the State University of Tiranë.

Parallel to the universities operate also several Institutes of Higher Learning (Instituti i Lartë) of 2 and 4 year sequence, similar to the American Junior and Senior Colleges.

There is no nationwide exam system to qualify for university admission. Grade average remains the main criterion. Normally an average of 9 (out of 10) is required. To encourage women's education, an average of 8.5 (out of ten) is required for women. The school-year begins on September 1, and ends on May 30 or June 5 of the following year.

The school day begins at 8:00 AM. It lasts until 1:00 PM for elementary schools, and up to 1:40 PM for high schools. There is a ten minute break from 9:40 to 10:00 AM or, half an hour (10:35 to 11:05) for high schools. For high school students five or six major subjects are scheduled for every day (schools are open on Saturdays too): Albanian, one foreign language (formerly Russian, and now English, French, Italian, and German), mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, history, geography. (Marxism-leninism has been discontinued.) Art, music, and gym are not offered daily. Classes are heterogeneous and students remain in the same rooms the entire day. All students have more or less the same schedule.

Presently, education in Albania is universal and literacy is very high. Tradition for education is well-grounded, respect for the teaching profession and the teacher is very high, and discipline in schools is rather strict. There is no social promotion, and failure is still a badge of shame.

March 7 is Teacher Recognition Day. Students and parents usually bring flowers, cards, and small gifts to their favorite teachers.

Since 1991, democratic reforms have been instituted in all schools of Albania, eliminating the prior practice of discriminating against the opponents of the former communist regime and their children.

## TOPIC 1

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 1. COMPETENCY: | To greet and respond to greetings |
| SITUATION: | Classroom |
| ROLES: | PCV- T (Teacher) |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| T: | Mirëdita, nxënës! |
| PCV: | Mirëdita, Zoti mësues. |
| T: | Si jeni? |
| PCV: | Mirë, falemnderit. E ju? |
| T: | Mirë, falemnderit.<br>Mirë-u-pafshim! |
| PCV: | Mirë-u-pafshim! |

### VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Mirë | well |
| Dita | the day |
| Mirëdita! | Hello! Good day! |
| Nxënës | student(s) |
| Zoti (Z.) | Mister (Mr.) |
| Zonja (Zja) | Madam (Mrs.) |
| Zonjusha (Zsha) | Miss |
| Mësues | Teacher |
| Si? | how? |
| Jeni? | are you? |
| Falemnderit! | Thank you! |
| Mirë-u-pafshim! | See you again! |

## TOPIC 1

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Daily greetings in Albanian are answered by repeating them.

Ex: T: MIRËMENGJESI! PCV: MIRËMËNGJESI! (Good morning!)
T: MIRËMBRËMA! PCV: MIRËMBRËMA! (Good evening!)

The expression: TUNGJATJETA! is widely used at any time of the day. It means both "Hello" and "Goodbye."

The expression: LAMTUMIRË! is also used to say goodbye.

Most of the time, Albanian greetings are accompanied by a handshake. A "good" handshake is seen as a sign of good friendship.

Usually, women do not volunteer to shake hands; however, they will respond to an extended hand.

The up-to-now mandatory SHOK (m.) and SHOQE (f.) = Comrade, has been dropped, and may sound offensive.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- Except for the combined symbols: dh, ll, nj, sh, th, xh, and zh, all letters of the Albanian alphabet are read individually, with slight differences in their openness or closeness.

## TOPIC 1

2. COMPETENCY: To introduce oneself and to ask others to introduce themselves.

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV - Teacher

T: (Unë) quhem Ilir.
Si quhesh ti?

PCV: (Unë) quhem Mark.

T: Si quhesh ti?

PCV: (Unë) quhem Ardita.

T: Shumë mirë. Gëzohem!

PCV: Falemnderit, Zoti mësues!

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Unë | I |
| Quhem | (I) call myself<br>(My name is. . .) |
| Quhesh | (you) call yourself<br>(Your name is. . .) |
| Ti | you (sing.) |
| Gëzohem! | I'm glad! |
| Ilir | Ilir (common boy's name) |
| Ardita | Ardita (girl's name) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- In a question form, the personal pronoun usually goes after the verb, or maybe omitted.

  Ex: Ti quhesh Ilir. (You call yourself Ilir) - statement.
  Si quhesh ti? (How do you call yourself?) - question.

- Due to the different endings of the verb in a conjugation, Albanian oftentimes omits the personal pronoun.

  Ex: Unë quhem Ilir. (I call myself Ilir.) or: Quhem Ilir. (I call myself Ilir.)

- GËZOHEM! in Albanian is used as the French: ENCHANTÉ!

## TOPIC 1

3. COMPENTENCY: To indicate lack of comprehension and to request repetition.

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV - Teacher

T: Është kjo fletorja juaj?

PCV: Më falni! Nuk ju kuptoj. Përsëritni, ju lutem.

T: Është kjo fletorja juaj?

PCV: Po! Është imja. Falemnderit.

T: Ska perse!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Është (v.) | is |
| Kjo | this |
| Fletore, rja | notebook (the) |
| Juaj | your |
| Më falni! | Pardon me! Excuse me! |
| Nuk | not, do not (doesn't) |
| Kuptoj (v.) | (I) understand |
| Përsëritni (v.) | Repeat it! |
| Ju lutem! | Please! |
| Po! | Yes! |
| Jo! | No! |
| Imja | my |
| Ska perse! (expression) | Don't mention it! (You're welcome!) |

## TOPIC 1

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The negative NUK (not, do not, doesn't) is always followed by a verb.
- The question form by inversion:

  KJO ËSHTË FLETORJA JUAJ (This is your notebook) - a statement

  ËSHTË KJO FLETORJA JUAJ? (Is this your notebook?) - a question

- These expressionsare widely and frequently used in the conversation.:

| | |
|---|---|
| FALEMNDERIT! | Thank you! |
| JU LUTEM! | Please! |
| MË FALNI! | Excuse me! |
| SKA PËRSE! | You're welcome! |

TOPIC 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | COMPETENCY: | To ask for clarifications and Albanian words equivalent to English. |
| | SITUATION: | Classroom |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Teacher |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Zoti mësues! Ju lutem, flisni ngadalë. |
| T: | Më falni! Do të flas me ngadalë. |
| PCV: | Më thoni, ju lutem, cila është fjala shqipe për "chair"? |
| T: | Fjala shqipe është "karrigë". |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ju lutem! | Please! |
| Flisni | Speak |
| Ngadalë | slowly |
| Më thoni | tell me |
| Më falni! | Excuse me! |
| Do të... | I will (shall)... |
| Flas | (I) speak |
| Cila? | Which? or who? |
| Është | is |
| Fjalë, a | word, the |
| Shqipe | Albanian |
| Për | for, about |
| Karrigë, a | chair, the |

TOPIC 1

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The word order in Albanian is basically the same as that of the major European languages

```
Ex: CILA ËSHTË FJALA SHQIPE PËR "CHAIR"?
    Which is  the word  Albanian for "chair"?
      s   v   dir.object          prep. phrase
```

Unlike in English, the adjective follows the noun:

FJALA SHQIPE (The Albanian word)

n adj.

And the object pronouns precede the verb:

MË FALNI! (Excuse me!)

## TOPIC 1

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. COMPETENCY: | To respond to classroom commands |
| SITUATION: | Classroom |
| ROLES: | PCV - Teacher |
| T: | Hapni fletoren e shkrimit në faqen pesë. A jeni gati? |
| PCV: | Po! Jam gati. |
| T: | Tani, kopjoni fjalitë, ju lutem. |
| PCV: | Të gjitha? |
| T: | Jo! Mos kopjoni fjalinë e fundit. Keni mbaruar? |
| PCV: | Jo, akoma. Një minutë, ju lutem! |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Hapni (v.) | Open (plur) |
| Fletore, rja | notebook (the) |
| Shkrim, i | writing (the) |
| Faqe, qja | page (the) |
| Jeni (v.) | you are |
| Gati | ready |
| Tani | now |
| Kopjoni (v.) | you copy (plur) |
| Fjali, a | sentence (the) |
| Të gjitha | all (fem. plur) |
| I, e, të fundit | the last |

## TOPIC 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Mbaruar (v.) | finished |
| Akoma | still, yet |
| Një | one |
| Minutë, ta | minute (the) |
| Pesë | five |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The negative MOS (don't) is used in command forms with verbs. Sometimes it is used alone.

  Ex: MOS KOPJONI! Do not copy!

  MOS! don't (when the verb is understood)

- As in English, the imperative in Albanian usually involves dropping the personal pronoun. The second person singular sometimes drops the ending.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | TI KOPJON. (You copy) | - KOPJO! (Copy!) sing. |
| | JU KOPJONI. (You copy) | - KOPJONI! (Copy!) plur. |

- In Albanian, adjectives may or may not have an article. Those that have, mark the gender by prefixing the singular articles

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I for masculine singular. | Ex: | I FUNDIT (the last) |
| E for feminine singular | | E FUNDIT (the last) |
| TË for masc. and fem. plural | | TË FUNDIT (the last) |

## TOPIC 1

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 6. COMPENTECY: | To explain an absence |
| SITUATION: | Classroom |
| ROLES: | PCV - Teacher |
| T: | Është Ardita këtu? |
| PCV: | Jo! Më vjen keq. Është vonuar. |
| T: | Çka ngjarë? |
| PCV: | Është prishur biçikleta. |

### VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Më vjen keq! | I am sorry! |
| Keq | badly |
| Këtu | here |
| Vonuar | delayed |
| Çka ngjarë? | What happened? |
| Çka | What has. . . |
| Ngjarë | happened |
| Prishur | broken down |
| Biçikleta | the bicycle |

### SUPPLEMENTARY RELATED VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Pastaj | after, afterwards |
| Më parë | before |
| Më heret | earlier |

## TOPIC 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Më vonë | later |
| Paradite | before noon |
| Pasdite | afternoon |
| Në mëngjes | in the morning |
| Në mbrëmje | in the evening |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË VJEN KEQ! (I am sorry!), and MË VJEN MIRË! ( I am pleased!) are widely used. GËZOHEM! is also frequently used.

## THE AUXILIARY VERBS

To Be

(unë) jam = I am
(ti) je = you are (sing.)
(ai, ajo) është = he, she is
(ne) jemi = we are
(ju) jeni = you are (plural)
(ata, ato) janë = they are (m,f)

To Have

(unë) kam - I have
(ti) ke = you have (sg.)
(ai, ajo) ka - he, she has
(ne) kemi = we have
(ju) keni = you have (pl.)
(ata,ato) kanë = they (m,f) have

## PROVERBS

**MË MIRË VONË SE KURRË!**
Better late than never!

**FILLIM I MBAR, GJYSËM E PUNËS!**
A good start is half of the job.

## TOPIC 2

## CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK AND RESPOND TO PERSONAL QUESTIONS
2. TO DESCRIBE OWN FAMILY
3. TO ASK ABOUT HOST/COUNTERPART FAMILY
4. TO DESCRIBE PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER'S ROLE

# TOPIC 2

# THE ALBANIAN FAMILY

## CULTURAL NOTE

As in the past the family is the bedrock of Albanian society. Traditionally, the family had patriarchal features, respectful of its elders and careful to preserve time-honored customs and social values, such as group and personal honor, the "Besa" (the word of honor), duty and loyalty, bravery, and family pride.

Albanian families are relatively large, with three or four children. In the rural areas, families have more children, mostly as an answer to the needs for farm labor.

Prior to 1945 Communist takeover, mobility for Albanian families was minimal. Houses were inherited from father to sons for generations, and mostly kept extending the existing physical structures to accommodate the newcomers. Since 1945, with the process of forced industrialization this characteristic element has been weakened, and population movements have changed the former large Albanian family composition. Still, it is not unusual to see two, three or more brothers living in one large house fit to be used as "apartments." New complexes of apartment buildings have also risen in the major cities and industrial areas. Youth follows the jobs.

The role of the woman has also changed. Mandatory work, both in the cities and in the villages, has brought Albanian women, who used to be only housewives, to the outside working force. Women now are included in the country's educational system, and their voices are being heard in almost every field of human endeavor, including politics.

In the last decades, Albania has made determined efforts to emancipate the family. As a result, relations inside the family have become more egalitarian, more modern in character, thus coming closer to Western cultural patterns. Nevertheless, it is still evident that even today, the Albanian family remains male-dominated, in a male-oriented society.

## TOPIC 2

1. COMPENTENCY: To ask and to respond to personal questions
SITUATION: Albanian home
ROLES: PCV - Albanian host

AH: Mark! Ç'moshë ke?
PCV: Jam 25 vjeçar.

AH: Je i ri. (A) je i martuar?
PCV: Jo! Jam beqar. Është akoma shpejt. E ti?

AH: Jam 30 vjeçar. Plak.
PCV: Jo! Je akoma i ri. I martuar?

AH: Po! Kam gruan dhe dy fëmijë.
PCV: Dy djelm? Dy vajza?

AH: Jo! Një djal dhe një vajzë.
PCV: Me jetë të gjatë!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Moshë, sha | age (the) |
| Vjet (vit), i | year (the) |
| Vjeçar, i | of age |
| Njëzet-e-pesë | twenty-five |
| I ri | young (m., sg.) |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| e re | young, f. sg. |
| Akoma | yet, still |
| Shpejt | fast |
| E | and |
| Tridhjetë | thirty |
| Plak, u | old man, (the) |
| I martuar | married |
| Gruan | the wife |
| Dy | two |
| Fëmijë, ja | children (the) |
| Djem (sg. djalë, li) | boys, boy, (the) |
| Vajza (sg. vajzë, za) | girls, girl (the) |
| Jetë, ta | life (the) |
| Të gjatë | long |
| Me jetë të gjatë! (expression) | May he (she) live long! |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Foshnje, nja | infant (the) |
| Foshnjëri, a | infancy (the) |
| Fëmijë, ja | child (the) |
| Fëmijëri, a | childhood (the) |
| Djalosh, i | boy, teenager (the) |
| Djalëri, a | boyhood (the) |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Rini, a | youth (the) |
| Burrë, rri | adult man (the) |
| Burrëri, a | adulthood (the) |
| Plak, u | old man (the) |
| Pleqëri, a | old age (the) |
| Sa vjeç je? (sing. or informal) | How old are you? |
| Sa vjeç jeni? (Plural or polite) | How old are you? |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression: Ç'MOSHË KE? (sg.) or Ç'MOSHË KENI? (pl.) is most frequently used. However, the expression: SA VJEÇ JE? (sg.) and SA VJEÇ JENI? (pl.) (How many years do you have?) is also common.
- The expression: ME JETË TË GJATË! [May (you, he, she, etc.) live a long life!] is commonly used. TUNGJATJETA! as the most common Albanian greeting at any time of the day, has more or less the same meaning.

## PRONOUNCIATION NOTES

- The diphthong UA is fully pronounced. EX:

GRUA [grua] = woman    KRUA [krua] = fountain

## TOPIC 2

2. COMPETENCY: To describe own family

SITUATION: Albanian home

ROLES: PCV - Albanian host

AH: Mark, (a) keni vëllezër e motra?

PVC: Po! Kam një vëlla; është më i madh. Dhe një motër; është më e vogël.

AH: Me jetë të gjatë! (A) keni nipa dhe mbesa?

PCV: Po! Kam një nip, por nuk kam mbesë.

AH: (A) keni ndonjë fotografi të familjes?

PCV: Po! Këta janë pjesëtarët e familjes.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Vëllezër (sg. vëlla, u) | brothers (the brother) |
| Motra (sg. motër, tra) | sisters (the sister) |
| I madh (m. sg.) | big |
| E madhe (f. sig.) | big |
| I, e vogël (m. f. sg.) | little, small |
| Nipa (sg. nip, i) | nephews (the nephew) |
| Mbesa (sg. mbesë, sa) | nieces (the niece) |
| Por | but, however |
| Nuk | not |
| Ndonjë | someone |
| Fotografi, a | photo (the), picture |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Këta | these (m. pl.) |
| Pjesëtarët (sg. pjesëtar, i) | the members (the member) |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Prind, i | parent (the) |
| Babë, baj | father (the) |
| Nënë, na | mother (the) |
| Gjysh, i | grandfather (the) |
| Gjyshe, shja | grandmother (the) |
| Xhaxha (or Xha), j | uncle (the) |
| Hallë, lla | aunt (the) |
| Kushëri, u | cousin (the) boy |
| Kushërirë, ra | cousin (the) girl |
| Mik, u | friend (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Since the gender of a noun in Albanian may be indicated by the definite form, this form will be given in the vocabulary list, together with the indefinite. The suffixes for the definite form are:

  I and U for masculine singular.

  A for feminine singular.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | PRIND (parent) | - PRIND-I (the parent) |
| | MIK (friend) | - MIK-U (the friend) |
| | NËNË (mother) | - NËN-A (the mother) |

## TOPIC 2

- The comparative form of adjectives uses a particle.

  Ex: MË + adjective - MË INTERESANT = more interesting

  MË PAK + adj. - MË PAK INTERESANT = less interesting

  AQ + adj. + SA - AQ INTERESANT SA - as interesting as

## TOPIC 2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To ask about host/counterpart family |
| | SITUATION: | Albanian home |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian host |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | (A) jeni familje e madhe? |
| AH: | Po! Kam pesë vëllezër dhe një motër. |
| PCV: | (A) janë të gjithë të martuarë? |
| AH: | Jo të gjithë. Disa. |
| PCV: | (A) keni nipa e mbesa? |
| AH: | Po! Kam shtatë nipa dhe një mbesë. |
| PCV: | Me të vërtetë jeni familje e madhe. |
| AH: | Shqiptarët zakonisht kanë shumë fëmijë. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Familje, ja | family (the) |
| Pesë | five |
| I, e, të gjithë | all (m. f. sg. and pl.) |
| I, e, martuar | married (m and f. sg.) |
| Jo! | No! |
| Disa | Some (of them) |
| I, e, të vërtetë | true (m, f. sg. pl) |
| Shqiptarët | the Albanians |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Zakonisht | usually |
| Shumë | many, a lot |
| Pak | few, a little |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- In Albanian, there is an agreement between noun and adjective in gender and number.

  Ex: FAMILJA (f. sg. def. form) E MADHE (f. sg. def. form) (the large family)

- The expression: ME TË VËRTETË (really, truly) can also be used as a question: ME TË VËRTETË? or simply: VËRTETË?

## TOPIC 2

4. COMPETENCY: To describe Peace Corps Volunteer's role

SITUATION: Albanian home

ROLES: PCV - Albanian host

AH: (A) keni ardhur këtu për studime?

PCV: Jo! Kam ardhur si vullnetar me Korpusin e Paqës.

AH: Ç'është ky "Korpusii Paqës"?

PCV: "Korpusii Paqës" është një organizatë amerikane që ndihmon vendet tjera.

AH: Çfarë forme ka kjo ndihmë?

PCV: "Korpusii Paqës" dërgon vullnetarë në më shumë se 60 vende të botës.

AH: E kuptoj! Po ju ç'bëni?

PCV: Unë mësoj anglisht në një gjimnaz. Të tjerët mësojnë profesione të ndryshme për të rinj.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ardhur (v.) | arrived |
| Këtu | here |
| Studim, i | study (the) |
| Si | as, like |
| Vullnetar, i | volunteer (the) |
| Korpusii | Corps (the) |
| Paqë, qja | Peace (the) |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Korpusii Paqës | Peace Corps |
| Ç'është? | What is it? |
| Organizatë, ta | organization (the) |
| Amerikan, e | American (m. and f. sg.) |
| Që | that, which |
| Ndihmon (v.) | Assists, helps |
| Vend, i | country (the) also: place |
| Tjera | other |
| Ç'farë | What kind |
| Formë, ma | form (the) |
| Kjo | this (f. sg.) |
| Ndihmë, ma | assistance (the) |
| Dërgon (v.) | sends |
| Vullnetar, i | volunteer (the) masc. |
| Vullnetare, rja | volunteer (the) fem. |
| Në | in |
| Më shumë se | More than |
| Gjashtëdhjetë | sixty |
| Botë, ta | world (the) |
| Po (expression) | But (tell me)... |
| Ç'bëni? | What do you do? |
| Mësoj | I teach |
| Anglisht | English |

## TOPIC 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Gjimnaz, i | high school (the) |
| Të tjerë | others |
| Profesion, i | trade (the) |
| I, e, të ndryshëm | different |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- (A)KENI ARDHUR? (Have you come?) The question is made either with the particle A (as the English DO), or simply by intonation.
- The conjunction ME (with) requires the accusative, which usually ends in -N.

  Ex: ME KORPUSIN (with the Corps); ME STUDENTIN (with the student)
- The articles I, E, TË before a NOUN usually indicates the genitive case (relation or possession).

  Ex: KORPUSII PAQËS: The Corps of Peace
- Most of the adjectives related to languages end in -ISHT.

  Ex: ITALISHT, ARABISHT, RUSISHT

## PROVERB

**NUK VLEN BARRA QIRANË**
It's not worth the trouble.

## TOPIC 3

## TO TELL TIME AND DATE

### COMPENTENCIES

1. TO FIND OUT THE TIME AND RESPOND TO QUESTIONS ABOUT TIME
2. TO IDENTIFY THE DAY AND THE DATE
3. TO DISCUSS SCHEDULES
4. TO IDENTIFY DAILY ROUTINES
5. TO DISCUSS MAJOR HOLIDAYS

## TOPIC 3

## TO TELL TIME AND DATE

## CULTURAL NOTE

Albanians work six days a week, eight hours a day, as a rule; but daily and weekly work schedules may vary, depending on the working center, industry, or sector of the economy. In general, Albanian workers in urban centers have followed the wide-spread practice of workers in other Mediterranean countries. They divide the working day by taking a two to three hour break at mid-day, especially during the summer, for a leisurely lunch, followed by a nap, "the siesta," after which they return to their jobs and work until late in the afternoon or early evening.

The industrialization process of the country has significantly changed this pattern; factories working on three shifts require the 8-hour workday. This, in turn, has also affected the schools, where morning and afternoon sessions have been replaced by an uninterrupted school day from 8:00 AM to 1:30 PM.

Often times, hours are counted from 0 to 24 (which indicates midnight). Thus, 1:00 P.M. corresponds to 13:00 o'clock.

There are few official holidays in Albania. The 28 November Flag Day is the major one. May 1, the International Day of the Workers and January 11, Day of the Republic are also, with the New Year, official holidays. Religious holidays, banned since 1967, are now being observed by the faithful, but with no time off from work.

## TOPIC 3

1. COMPETENCY: To find out the time and respond to questions about time

SITUATION: In the street

ROLES: PCV, Albanian passerby

PCV: Më falni, zotëri! Sa është ora tani.

P: Është shtatë e gjysëm.

PCV: Oh! Ora ime thotë shtatë e dyzet.

P: Ora juaj është dhjetë minuta përpara.

PCV: Nuk e kuptoj. Kjo është orë e mirë.

P: Ska dyshim.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Sa është ora? (expression) | What time is it? |
| Orë, ra | hour (the); also: the watch |
| Tani | now; presently |
| Shtatë | seven |
| Gjysëm, sma | half |
| Im (m. sg) | my (m. sg) |
| Ime (f. sg.) | my (f. sg.) |
| Thotë | says, tells |
| Dyzetë | forty |
| Juaj | your (pl.) |
| Dhjetë | ten |

## TOPIC 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Minutë, a | minute (the) |
| Përpara | ahead, forward |
| Pas | behind, back |
| Kjo | this (f. sg.) |
| Ska | there is no. . . |
| Dyshim, i | doubt (the) |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ditë, ta | day (the) |
| Natë, ta | night (the) |
| Mesditë, ta | noon (the) |
| Mesnatë, ta | midnight (the) |
| E | plus |
| Pa | minus, without |
| Ky | this (m. sg.) |
| Këta | these (m. pl.) |
| Këto | these (f. pl.) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

THOTË (he, she, it says) is an irregular verb

| | |
|---|---|
| THEM (I say, I tell) | THEMI (we say, we tell) |
| THUA | THUANI |
| THOTË | THONË |

## TOPIC 3

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Demonstrative adjectives: KY, KJO,/KËTA, KËTO (m. f. sg./m. f. pl.)

| Ex: | KY LIBËR (This book) | KËTA LIBRA (These books) |
|---|---|---|
| | KJO ORË (This watch) | KËTO ORË (These watches) |

THOTË: TH pronounced as the English TH in THIN. The voiceless E is hardly heard.

## TOPIC 3

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | COMPETENCY: | To identify the day and the date |
|  | SITUATION: | Albanian home |
|  | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian teacher Ilir |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Ilir, çfarë dite është sot? |
| I: | Sot? Oh! Sot është e hënë. |
| PCV: | Je i sigurt? |
| I: | Sigurisht! Dje ishte e dielë. |
| PCV: | Ke të drejtë. E ç'datë është sot? |
| I: | Sot jemi me 22 mars. Është dita e pranverës. |

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Çfarë? | What? (What kind of) |
| Sot | today |
| E hënë, na | Monday |
| I, e sigurt | sure, safe (m. f. sg.) |
| Sigurisht | Surely! Of course! |
| Dje | yesterday |
| Ishte | It was |
| E dielë, la | Sunday |
| Ke të drejtë | You're right! |

## TOPIC 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Ç'datë? | What date? |
| Sot jemi me. . . (expression) | Today's date is. . . |
| Mars | March |
| Pranverë, ra | Spring (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- We have seen the present indicative of the two auxiliary verbs to be and to have. The following is the imperfect tense:

| JAM | KAM |
|---|---|
| ish-a (I was) | Kish-a (I had) |
| ish-e | kish-e |
| ish-te | kish-te |
| ish-im (we were) | kish-im (we had) |
| ish-it | kish-it |
| ish-in | kish-in |

- The particle Ç' is frequently used in many expressions. (Something as: WHAT'S?)

## TOPIC 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To discuss schedules |
| | SITUATION: | In the office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian colleague |

| | |
|---|---|
| C: | Më thuaj! Në ç'orë do të nisesn për Shkodër? |
| PCV: | Besoj, rreth orës 11.00. |
| C: | Kur shpresoni të arrini atje? |
| PCV: | Shoferi thotë rreth orës 14.00. |
| C: | Sa ditë do të qëndroni në Shkodër? |
| PCV: | Besoj dy ditë. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Më thuaj! | Tell me! (sg) |
| Më thuani! | Tell me! (pl. or polite) |
| Në ç'orë? (expression) | At what time? |
| Do të nisesh (v.) | Will you depart? |
| Për | for, in the direction of |
| Besoj (v.) | I think, I believe |
| Rreth | about |
| Shpresoni (v.) | you hope (pl.) |
| Arrini (v.) | you arrive |
| Atje | There, over there |
| Shofer, i | driver (the) |

## TOPIC 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Sa ditë? | How many days? |
| Do të qëndroni? | will you stay? |
| Në | in |
| Shkodër | Shkodër (major town, northern Albania) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The direct and indirect object pronoun MË (me or to me) usually precede the verb even in the imperative mood.

  Ex: MË THUAJ! (Tell me) MË SHKRUAJ (Write to me)

- The verbs BESOJ (I believe), SHPRESOJ (I hope), and QENDROJ ( I stay) are regular verbs.

- The invariable DO + the subjunctive gives the future tense.

  Ex: DO TË FILLOJ (I will start); DO TË QËNDROJ (I will stay)

- The afternoon hours are given as 13.00 to 24.00; or the expression PASDREKE is added.

  Ex: Ora 14.00 or, Ora 2.00 pasdreke

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- THUAJ: The TH is pronounced as TH in THIN. The diphthong UA [ua] is fully pronounced. The final J as Y in YES.

## TOPIC 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | COMPETENCY: | To identify daily routines |
| | SITUATION: | Office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian colleague |

| | |
|---|---|
| C: | Mos harroni! Kemi mbledhje sot. |
| PCV: | Çfarë mbledhje? |
| C: | Mbledhje e përgjithshme për përgatitjen e festës. |
| PCV: | Në ç'orë është mbledhja? |
| C: | Pas klasës së anglishtes. |
| PCV: | Nuk jam i lirë. Jam i zënë. |
| C: | Pasdreke ke një tjetër klasë anglisht. |
| PCV: | Po. Jam i lirë pas orës 15.00 |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mos. . .(neg. command) | Don't |
| Harroni (v.) | Forget |
| Mbledhje, ja | meeting (the) |
| Sot | today |
| I përgjithshëm | general |
| Përgatitje, ja | preparation (the) |
| Festë, ta | holiday (the) |
| Pas | after |

## TOPIC 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Klasë, sa | class, (the) |
| Anglisht | English |
| I, e lirë | free (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e zënë | occupied, busy (m. f. sg) |
| Tjetër | other |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Orari i shkollës | class (school) schedule |
| Prej orës. . .deri në orën. . . | from. . .o'clock, to. . .o'clock |
| Lëndë mësimi | subjects |
| Gjuhë, ha | language (the) |
| I, e huaj | foreign (m. f. sg.) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- As in English, the negative MOS (Don't) is used in command forms before the verb. Ex: MOS HARRONI! (Don't forget!)

- There is a rather complicated system of noun declensions in Albanian. To illustrate, the following is a sample of the definite form of a feminine noun singular:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nominative | KLAS-A (the class) (who? what?) |
| Genitive | i, e, të KLAS-ËS (of the class) (whose? of which?) |
| Dative, ablative | KLAS-ËS (to, from the class) (to, from whom? to,from what?) |
| Accusative | KLAS-ËN (the class) (whom? what?) |

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- MBLEDH-JE: (meeting). The MB sounds as a strong M. DH sounds as TH in THOUGH; J sounds as Y in YES.

- PËR-GJITH-SHME: (general) The accents falls on the I.

## TOPIC 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | COMPETENCY: | To discuss major holidays |
| | SITUATION: | Faculty meeting |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian colleague |

| | |
|---|---|
| C: | Të premtën është 28 Nëntor. Ështё dita e flamurit. |
| PCV: | Festohet shumë kjo ditë? |
| C: | Po! Shkollat janë të mbyllura. |
| PCV: | Cilat janë festat tjera? |
| C: | Janë Viti i Ri dhe I Maj. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| E premtë | Friday |
| Nëntor, i | November (the) |
| Flamur, i | flag (the) |
| Dita e Flamurit | Flag Day (the) |
| Festohet | is celebrated |
| Shumë | many, a lot |
| Po! | Yes! |
| Shkollë, lla | school (the) |
| Të mbyllura | closed (f. pl.) |
| Cilat. . .? | Which one. . .? |
| Festë, ta | holiday (the) |
| Tjera | other |
| Fetare | religious |

## TOPIC 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Zyrtare | official, public |
| Viti i Ri | the New Year |
| 1 Maj | May 1st |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Word order and agreement

SHKOLLA ËSHTË E MBYLLUR. (The school is closed.)
(n.f.sg.def) v.sg. (adj.f.sg.)

SHKOLLAT JANË TË MBYLLURA. (The schools are closed.)
(n.f.pl.def.) v.pl. (adj. f.pl.)

## PROVERB

**MË MIRË PAK E SAKT, SE SHUMË DHE PËR LUM**
Quality before quantity

**S'BËHET DASËM PA NUSE**
You cannot have wedding without a bride

# TOPIC 4

# FOOD

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE FOOD NEEDS, PREFERENCES
2. TO ORDER FOOD IN A RESTAURANT
3. TO ASK FOR THE BILL AND DISCUSS PRICES
4. TO ASK ABOUT TYPICAL FOOD

## TOPIC 4

## FOOD

### CULTURAL NOTE

Albanians' main staple remains bread: corn or wheat. Their expression "për të ngrënë bukë" (lit. to eat bread) means "let's have a meal" indicating the importance of bread in the diet.

Although a poor country, Albania has a reputation for its tasty and wholesome bread in a variety of grains and textures. The nation's favorite choice of meat by far is lamb, prepared in a variety of ways, often combined with rice (oriz), boiled potatoes (patate), or different vegetables (zarzavate).

Perhaps the hallmark of Albanian cuisine is the LAKROR (some call it BUREK), a large pizza-size dish, with a dozen or so very thin layers of dough filled (between the top and bottom layers) with a vegetable, meat, or cheese and egg preparation. A clear brandy, called RAKI is the national alcoholic beverage. A thick espresso coffee "Turkish-style" is a very popular drink at any time of day.

Albania, being an agricultural country, normally produces and consumes large quantities of milk and milk products. Vegetables and fruits are also found during their seasons. Recently, a small industry of preserves and canned food has made it possible to have an extended use of them.

The essence of the Albanian cuisine - as for the rest of the Balkans - remains Middle-eastern, with a generous use of butter, olive oil, sugar, and flour. Fish is also a main staple, especially in the coastal and lake areas. The KORANI, a special striped bass of the Pogradeci Lake, is widely known.

However, Albanian cuisine has been broadened and enriched by recipes borrowed from abroad. Accordingly, a menu in an Albanian restaurant may well feature such entrees as BIFTEK (steak), RAGU (Fr. ragout), etc. SPAGHETTI is also very popular.

Large scale restaurants are not yet developed in Albania. The existing ones have limited capacity. Many of them, are family run and specialize in one or two dishes.

The waiter is called "garson" (from French garcon) or "kamarier" (from Italian cameriere). They are mostly men. For ladies the word "zonjushë" (Miss) is used. To draw his or her attention, people usually waive, call "garçon" or click the glass slightly with silverware.

## TOPIC 4

Tipping call "bakshish" is expected, if not added to the bill (usually 10 to 12 percent).

Smoking is heavy in restaurants, and there are no sections allocated to non-smokers.

## TOPIC 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | COMPETENCY: | To describe food needs, preferences |
| | SITUATION: | On the street |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian friend Iris |
| Iris: | | (Unë) kam urí. Po ti, ke urí? |
| PCV: | | Po! Ku do hamë bukë sonte? |
| Iris: | | Në gjellëtoren afër lumit |
| PCV: | | Shumë mirë. Kam qejf të ha shishqebab. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Urí, a | hunger (the) |
| Kam urí (expression) | I am hungry |
| Ha (v.) | I eat |
| Bukë, ka | bread (the) |
| Sonte | this evening |
| Gjellëtore, rja | restaurant |
| Afër | near, next to |
| Lum, i | river (the) |
| Kam qejf | I feel a joy (I derive a pleasure) |

TOPIC 4

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression KAM URÍ (lit. I have hunger). Negative: NUK KAM URÍ (lit. I don't have hunger) can be used for different persons by changing the verb KAM.

| Ex: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | KAM URÍ (I'm hungry) | KEMI URÍ (we are hungry) |
| | KE URÍ | KENI URÍ |
| | KA URÍ | KANË URÍ |

- The verb HA (I eat) is very irregular.

Present indicative

| | |
|---|---|
| HA ( I eat) | HA-MË (we eat) |
| HA-N | HA-NI |
| HA-N | HA-NË |

Past definite: HËNGËRA (I ate)
Past participle: NGRËNË (eaten)

- The colloquial DO TË HAMË BUKË (lit. We will eat bread) it means: we will have a meal (breakfast, lunch, or dinner)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- URÍ [urí] the accent falls over the I
- SHISHQEBAB or SHISHKEBAB is the same as in English

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | COMPETENCY: | To order food in a restaurant |
| | SITUATION: | In the restaurant |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Waiter |

| | |
|---|---|
| W: | Ç'urdhëroni, zotëri! |
| PCV: | Menynë, ju lutem. |
| W: | Jeni gati për të porositur? |
| PCV: | Po. Dëshiroj pulë të pjekur me oriz. |
| W: | Më vjen keq, po sa u mbarua. Por kemi mish qëngji me patate. Provojeni! |
| PCV: | Shumë i mirë. Dhe një gotë ujë mineral. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ç'urdhëroni? | What would you like? |
| Meny, ja | menu (the) |
| Për të porositur (v.) | to order |
| Pulë, la | chicken (the) |
| oriz, i | rice (the) |
| Më vjen keq! (expression) | I am sorry! I regret! |
| Sa po. . . | It just |
| U mbarua (v.) | is finished |
| qëngj, i | lamb (the) |
| patate, -t | potatoes |

## TOPIC 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Provojeni! | Try it! |
| I shijshëm | tasty, delicious |
| Gotë, ta | glass (the) |
| Ujë, ji | water (the) |
| Mineral | mineral |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mish viçi | veal (meat) |
| Mish dashi | lamb (meat) |
| Mish lope | beef (meat) |
| Mish pule | chicken (meat) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SA PO. . .(expression) (It just did.) Expresses something that just happened. It requires the past definite.

  Ex: SA PO TELEFONOI (He/she just called.)

- PROVOJENI! (Try it!) The direct object pronoun E (him, her) and I (them) can be placed after the verb in a command form

  Ex: E PROVONI! PROVOJENI! (the J is added only to sound better)
  I PROVONI! PROVOJINI! (Try them!)

## TOPIC 4

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To ask for the bill and discuss prices |
|  | SITUATION: | In the restaurant |
|  | ROLES: | PCV - Waiter |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Kamerier! Llogarinë ju lutem! |
| W: | Si urdhëroni, zotëri! |
| PCV: | Sa kushton gjella me mish? |
| W: | Tridhjetë lekë. |
| PCV: | Po frutat? |
| W: | Dhjetë lekë. Gjithashtu, embëlsira shtatë lekë. |
| PCV: | Kusurin mbaje si bakshish. |
| W: | Ju faleminderit! Eni përsëri! |

### VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Kamerier, i | waiter (the) |
| Llogari, a | account (the); bill |
| Kushton (v.) | it costs |
| Gjellë, lla | dish (the) |
| Mish, i | meat (the) |
| Tridhjetë | thirty |
| Lek, u | lek (the) monet.unit |
| Gjithashtu | likewise |

## TOPIC 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Embëlsirë, ra | dessert (the) |
| Kusur, i | rest (the) |
| Bakshish, i | tip (the) |
| Eni! | Please, come! |
| Përsëri | again |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË JEPNI! (Give me!) is from the irregular verb:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAP (I give) | JAPIM (we give) |
| JEP | JEPNI |
| JEP | JAPIN |

Past definite: (Unë) DHASHË (I gave)
Past participle: DHËNË (given)
Infinitive: PËR TË DHËNË (to give)

- MBAJE! (Keep it!); MBAJI! (Keep them!) Direct object. pron: E for sg.; I or plural

- ENI! (come!) is from the irregular verb:

| | |
|---|---|
| VIJ (I come) | VIJMË (we come) |
| VJEN | VINI |
| VJEN | VIJNË |

Past definite: (Unë) ERDHA (I came)
Past participle: ARDHUR (come)
Infinitive: PËR TË ARDHUR (to come)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- GJITHASHTU: (likewise, also) the accent falls on the U

- PËRSËRI: (again). The accent falls on the I.

TOPIC 4

4. COMPETENCY: To ask identify of typical food item of country

SITUATION: At home with friend

ROLES: PCV - Iris

| | |
|---|---|
| Iris: | Nesër do të gatuajë vetë. |
| PCV: | Çfarë? |
| Iris: | Do të përgatis një burek |
| PCV: | Si bëhet? |
| Iris: | Dhjetë o dymbëdhjetë fletë brumi. Në mes të fletëve, vë djath dhe vezë të përziera. |
| PCV: | Pastaj? |
| Iris: | E pjekë në furrë. Pastaj kam kos, djath, dhe ullinj. |
| PCV: | Mrekulli! |

VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Nesër | tomorrow |
| Gatuaj (v.) | I cook |
| Vetë | myself |
| Burek, u | Albanian pie |
| Si bëhet? | How is it made? |
| Fletë, ta | leaf (the) |
| Brum, i | dough (the) |
| Mes, i | middle (the) |

## TOPIC 4

| | |
|---|---|
| Në mes të | In the middle |
| Vë (v.) | I put |
| Djath, i | cheese (the) |
| Vezë, za | egg (the) |
| I, e përzierë | mixed |
| Pastaj | Afterwards |
| Pjekë | I bake |
| Furrë, rra | stove (the) |
| Kos, i | yogurt (the ) |
| Ulli, ri | olive (the) |
| Mrekulli! | Great! Miracle! |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- NË MES TË (cong. between) requires the Dative.

  Ex: NË MES TË EUROPËS DHE AMERIKËS (Between Europe and America)

- Object Pronouns

| Singular | Direct | | Indirect |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st person | | Më (me, to me) | |
| 2nd | | Të (you, to you, sing.) | |
| 3rd | E (him, her, it) | | I (to him, to her, to it) |
| Plural | | | |
| 1st person | | Na (us, to us) | |
| 2nd | | Ju (you, to you, pl.) | |
| 3rd | I (them) | | U (to them) |

## TOPIC 4

- VË (I put, I place)

  Past definite: VURA (I put)
  Past participle: VËNË (put)
  Infinitive: PËR TË VËNË (to put)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- DYMBËDHJETË: The first E is stressed; the second is silent.

## PROVERB

**PYET SHTATË A TETË DHE BËJ SI DO VETË**
Seek advice from others, but make your own decisions

# TOPIC 5

# HOUSING

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO STATE ONE'S HOUSING NEEDS
2. TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD/SAFETY
3. TO DISCUSS THE RENTAL ARRANGEMENTS
4. TO MAKE COMPLAINTS AND REQUEST REPAIRS
5. TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE WORKMEN

## TOPIC 5

## HOUSING

## CULTURAL NOTE

The very private nature of the Albanian family has produced private homes as the only housing feature in that country. Stone houses, especially common in the mountains, are called "Kulla." They are usually large and tall with small windows, and shelter large patriarchal families. They lack most of the familiar comforts of Western homes, but they all have electricity.

In the cities there are more comfortable houses usually made of stone or brick since wood is somewhat scarce in Albania. Most of them have an oriental architecture, with verandas and roofs covered with red Spanish tiles. They include a front yard, usually surrounded by a high wall for complete privacy for those living inside (especially women), and a backyard used as a vegetable orchard.

Except in major towns, where water is brought from the adjacent mountains, water is drawn from the houses' wells. For Albanians, the house is a kind of sanctuary, and is jealously protected. The violation of this privacy may cause frictions and conflicts.

Since the 1945 Communist takeover, many Albanians living in the countryside have moved to the cities, thus creating severe housing shortages. The state-run construction industry has built entire blocks of apartment buildings. The units are small and cramped, and the buildings are generally drab and in disrepair.

The situation in the cities has worsened during recent years with the steady economic deterioration. In some rural areas, however, housing has comparatively improved, with the introduction of electricity and running water, as well as the introduction of modern furniture and home appliances.

## TOPIC 5

1. COMPETENCY: To states one's housing needs

SITUATION: Real Estate Office

ROLES: PCV - RE agent

PCV: Mirëmëngjes! Kam nevojë për një apartament.

A: Çfarë apartamenti kërkoni? Të vogël, të madh?

PCV: Jo shumë të madh. Mesatar. Por më duhen dy dhoma fjetje.

A: Cilën lagje të qytetit preferoni?

PCV: Mundësisht në Rrugën Labinoti, pranë Institutit Pedagogjik

A: Ja ku është lista e apartamenteve me qira.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Kam nevojë për (expression) | I need |
| Apartament, i | apartment (the) |
| I, e, vogël | small, little |
| I madh, e madhe | big, large |
| Mesatar, e (f) | average, medium |
| Por | but |
| Më duhen (expression) | I need |
| Dhomë, ma | room (the) |
| Fjetje, ja | sleeping |
| Lagje, gjja | district (the) |

## TOPIC 5

| | |
|---|---|
| Qytet, i | town (the) |
| Preferoni | you prefer, pl. |
| Mundësisht | possibly |
| Rrugë, ga | street (the) |
| Institut, i | Institute (the) |
| Pedagogjik | Pedagogical |
| Labinoti | Labinoti town |
| Pranë | next to, nearby |
| Ja ku është (expression) | Here it is |
| Listë, ta | list (the) |
| Qira, ja | rent (the) |
| Me qira | for rent |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression KAM NEVOJË PËR (I have a need for) is conjugated with the present auxiliary KAM (I have).

- The expression MË DUHET (lit. it is necessary for me) indicates one item. For more than one item, MË DUHEN is used

Ex: MË DUHET NJË LIBËR ANGLISHT (I need an English book)
MË DUHEN DY LIBRA ANGLISHT (I need two English books)

## PROUNCIATION NOTES

- QIRÁ (rent). The accent falls on the A.
  QÍRA (candles) The accent falls on the I.

[Note: In written Albanian the accent is generally omitted.]

## TOPIC 5

2. COMPETENCY: To inquire about neighborhood/safety

SITUATION: R.E. Office

ROLES: PCV - RE Agent

PCV: Si është Rruga Labinoti?

A: Është e gjerë, dhe ka shumë trafik.

PCV: Kalon një autobus apo më shumë se një?

A: Besoj se dy ose tre autobusa kalojnë rregullisht.

PCV: Blloqet e apartamenteve zakonisht kanë probleme.

A: Lagja pranë Institutit ka shumë shtëpi private.

PCV: Menjëfjalë, është zonë e sigurt.

A: Pa dyshim.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Si është? | How is it? |
| I, e gjerë | wide |
| Trafik, u | traffic (the) |
| Kalon (v.) | passes by |
| Autobus, i | bus (the) |
| Më shumë se. . . | more than |
| Rregullisht | regularly |
| Bllok, u (pl. blloqe) | block of houses |

## TOPIC 5

| | |
|---|---|
| Zakonisht | usually, normally |
| Problem, i | problem (the) |
| Pranë | next to |
| Shtëpi, a | house (the) |
| Privat, e (m, f. sg.) | private, individual |
| Menjëfjalë | in a word |
| Zonë, na | area (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression MË SHUMË SE (more than).
  The opposite: MË PAK SE (less than)

## TOPIC 5

3. COMPETENCY: To discuss the rental arrangements

SITUATION: RE Office

ROLES: PCV - Landlord

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Apartamenti më pëlqen. Sa është qiraja? |
| A: | Sa jeni gati të paguani? |
| PCV: | Varet! Si janë qiratë në këtë zonë? |
| A: | Sipas apartamentit. Qiraja më e ulët është 1.000 lekë në muaj. |
| PCV: | Dua të pyes zyrën time dhe ju telefonoj |
| A: | Shumë mirë! Ju pres deri në mbrëmje. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Më pëlqen (expression) | I like it! |
| Sa është. . . (expression) | How much is it? |
| Sa? | How much? |
| Jeni gati | Are you ready |
| Paguani (v.) | You pay, pl. |
| Varet. | It depends |
| Këtë (accus. of ky) | this (m. sg.) |
| Sipas | According to |
| Më e ulët | the lowest |
| Në muaj | per month |

## TOPIC 5

| | |
|---|---|
| Dua | I would like, I want |
| Pyes (v.) | ask |
| Zyrë, ra | office (the) |
| time (accus. of im) | my |
| Telefonoj (v.) | call on the phone |
| Pres (v.) | expect |
| Deri | until, up to |
| Mbrëmje, ja | evening (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË PELQEN (lit. It pleases me) is an expression as in Spanish: Me gusta! or in Italian: Mi piace! It changes by changing the ind. object pronoun.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ex: MË PËLQEN ( I iike it) | NA PËLQEN (We like it) |
| TË PËLQEN | JU PËLQEN |
| I PËLQEN | U PËLQEN |

- JAM (JE, ËSHTË, JEMI, JENI, JANË) GATI (I am ready to. . .) is used with the subjunctive form.

Ex: JAM GATI TË FLAS (I am ready to speak)
JAM GATI TË PAGUAJ (I am ready to pay)

- VARET! (It depends) is use with the adverb NGA (from, where).

Ex: VARET NGA UNË (It depends on me)
NUK VARET NGA UNË (I doesn't depend on me)

- DUA TË + verb (I would like to)

Ex: DUA TË TELEFONOJ

## PRONUNCIATION

- SIPÁS (according to) The accent falls on the A.

## TOPIC 5

4. COMPETENCY: To make complaints and request repairs

SITUATION: In the apartment building

ROLES: PCV - Landlord

PCV: Zotëri! Kam probleme me apartamentin.

L: Vërtetë? Çfarë problemi?

PCV: Çatia pikon, xhami i dritares është i thyer, dera nuk mbyllet mirë.

L: Si është e mundur? Tani e kam reparuar çatinë.

PCV: Sidoqoftë, duhet reparuar përsëri.

L: Pa dyshim. Sot pasdreke do të dërgoj karpentierin për derën.

PCV: Falemnderit!

L: Ska përse!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Problem, i | problem (the) |
| Çatí, a | roof (the) |
| Pikon (v.) | it leaks |
| Xham, i | glass (the) |
| Dritore, rja | window (the) |
| I, e thyer | broken |
| Derë, ra | door (the) |

## TOPIC 5

| | |
|---|---|
| Mbyllet (v.) | it closes |
| I, e mundur | possible |
| Si është? | How is it? |
| Reparuar (v.) | repaired (p.p.) |
| Sidoqoftë | anyway |
| Duhet (v.) | It is necessary, must |
| Përsëri | again |
| Edhe | also |
| Vë (v.) | I put |
| I ri, e re | young; also: new |
| Dërgoj (v.) | I send |
| Karpentier, i | carpenter (the) |
| Ska përse! | You're welcome! |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SI ËSHTË E MUNDUR? (expression) How is it possible? is frequenty used in a conversation.

- SOT PASDREKE (today afternoon); also: SOT PARADREKE (today in the morning). Expressions used for: this afternoon and this morning.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SIDOQÓFTË [sidocoft ] the accent falls on the second O.

## TOPIC 5

5. COMPETENCY: To identify and locate workmen

SITUATION: In the neighborhood

ROLES: PCV - Neighbor

PCV: Mirëmëngjes, Ilir! (A) njeh ndonjë punëtor hidraulik?

I: Po! Njoh një hidraulik që banon këtu pranë. Pse? Çfarë problemi ke?

PCV: Rubineta në banjo pikon vazhdimisht. Kam nevojë edhe për një elektricist.

I: Po. Kërko z. Arben. Ai bën punë të mirë për mua. Nuk është i shtrenjtë. Ja ky është numri i telefonit.

PCV: Mendim i mirë!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Njeh (v.) | (you) know, recognize |
| Ndonjë | any |
| Punëtor, i | worker (the) |
| Hidraulik, u | plumber (the) |
| Njoh (v.) | I know |
| Banon (v.) | (he/she) lives |
| Pse? | why? |
| Elektricist, i | electrician (the) |
| Telefono (v.) | Call on the phone |
| Çfarë. . .? | what kind of. . . |

## TOPIC 5

| | |
|---|---|
| Rubinetë, ta | faucet (the) |
| Vazhdimisht | constantly |
| Kërko (v.) | look for; search for |
| Punë, na | work (the) |
| Për mua | for me |
| i, e shtrenjtë | expensive |
| Ja ky është. . . | Here, this is. . . |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Marangoz, i | carpenter (the) |
| Bojaxhi, u | painter (the) |
| Murator, i | bricklayer (the) |
| Këpucar, i | shoemaker (the) |
| Berber, i | barber (the) |
| Rrobaqepës | tailor (the) |
| Mjeshtër | master (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY NOTES

- The irregular verb NJOH (I recognize; also: I know)

| | |
|---|---|
| NJOH (I know) | NJOH-IM (we know) |
| NJEH | NJIH-NI |
| NJEH | NJOH-IN |

## TOPIC 5

Past definite: NJOHA (I recognized, knew)
Past participle: NJOHUR (recongized, known)
Infinitive: PËR TË NJOHUR (to reccgnize, to know)

- NDONJË (any) is used for people and objects.

Ex: NJEH NDONJË HIDRAULIK? (Do you know any plumber?)
ËSHTË NDONJËRI HIDRAULIK? (Is anyone here a plumber?)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- NDONJË: (any) The voiceless Ë is stressed.

## PROVERBS

**KUSH FLE, BUKË SKA**
He who does not work, doesn't eat

**DUHET UJË TË MBIJ ORIZI**
You need water for rice to grow

## TOPIC 6

## COMMUNICATION

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO GET ONE'S PARTY ON THE LINE
2. TO MAKE PHONE CALLS FROM POST OFFICE
3. TO ASK OPERATOR FOR ASSISTANCE
4. TO LEAVE A MESSAGE AND HANG UP POLITELY
5. TO FIND OUT THE BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE
6. TO BUY STAMPS, SEND TELEGRAMS, MAIL PARCELS

## TOPIC 6

## COMMUNICATION

### CULTURAL NOTE

There has been a notable expansion of communication facilities in Albania. Radio, and more recently TV sets, have become standard features in numerous homes, even in villages. Private phones are as yet very limited to a few homes in a few major cities. It has been reported, however, that all of the country's towns and villages are now linked by a telephone network, to facilitate governmental business and improve, what the communists perceived as national defense and security.

P.T.T (Post-Telephone-Telegraph) is the abbreviation used for the post office. There is a wide network of post offices all round the country. In the major towns, there is also a "central" office opened 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The office hours are 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. One can buy stamps, make long distance calls, send telegrams, and mail parcels either in other towns or abroad. Until now, PTT has also been in charge of distributing the daily press, a service that was highly criticized for its inefficiency. Sending telegrams by calling the PTT is not practiced in Albania. One should go to the PTT, fill in a form, and hand it to the clerk.

An automatic telephone system recently adapted in Albania covers only a few cities. For the rest of the country, or for calls abroad one must ask for operator assistance. Telephone communications, especially with the outside world, are very expensive.

The general PREFIX (country code) for entering Albania is 3-5-5. Then one must dial the area code of the city (Tirana has 52) and finally the number of the party we are seeking. Normally, phone numbers in Albania are of 4 digits, some of 5 digits.

The news in Albania is provided by the local newspapers. Each political party has its own newspaper which defends the party line. The national Radio Tirana, and the many local radios, as well as the national TV network serve the needs of local and foreign listeners. The National Radio Tirana and the National TV center are subsidized by the Government.

Foreign radio stations frequently listened to are Voice of America, BBC World Services, and Radio Vatican.

## TOPIC 6

1. COMPETENCY: To get one's party on line

SITUATION: At home

ROLES: PCV - Albanian friend Laura

PCV: Alo! Kërkoj numrin 28-360 ju lutem.

Voice: Po! Ky është numri.

PCV: (A) mund të flas me Laurën, ju lutem?

Voice: Një minutë, ju lutem.

PCV: Falemnderit.

L: Alo! Këtu flet Laura. Kush jeni ju?

PCV: Alo! Laura. Këtu flet Marku.

L: O, Mark! Nuk të njoha zërin.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Kërkoj (v.) | I am looking for, asking |
| Numër, mri | number (the) |
| Mund (v.) | Can, be able |
| Flas (v.) | I speak, I talk |
| Njoh (v.) | I recognize |
| Zë, ri | voice (the) |

## TOPIC 6

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Aparat-i | instrument (the) |
| Telefonik, e (adj) | related to the telephone |
| Centrali telefonik | telephone central |
| Centralisti, tja | operator (m and f) |
| Linja telefonike | telephone line |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The verbs MUND (can, be able) and DO (I want, like, love) are used for the construction of compounded verb forms. They function as semi-auxiliary verbs, joining the subjunctive of the main verb.

  Ex: (A) MUND TË FLAS ME LAURËN? (May I speak to Laura?)
  (A) DO TË FLISNI ME LAURËN. (Do you want to speak to Laura?)

- The verb FLA-S (I speak, I talk) FLAS-IM
  FLE-T FLIS-NI
  FLE-T FLAS-IN

Verbs ending in -S (1st pers. sg. pres. ind.) have the same endings.

## TOPIC 6

2. COMPETENCY: To make a phone call from the post office

SITUATION: Post Office

ROLES: PCV -Clerk

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Dua të telefonoj në Shkodër. |
| C: | Në kabinen numër 2. (A) keni xheton? |
| PCV: | Jo! Më jepni dy xhetona, ju lutem. |
| C: | Ja dy xhetona. Kushtojnë pesë lekë. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dua (v) | I want |
| Kabinë, na | cabin (the) |
| Xheton, i | token (the) |
| Jepni (v) | Give! (pl) |
| Kushtojnë (v) | they cost |
| Lek, u | lek (the) monetary unit |
| Tregoni (v) | Tell (pl) |
| Mbiedhje, ja | meeting (the) |
| Shtyrë (v.) | postponed (past part) |
| E martë | Tuesday |
| Këthehet (v.) | he/she returns |

## TOPIC 6
## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ditë, a | day (the) |
| Javë-a | week (the) |
| Muaj, i | month (the) |
| Vit, i | year (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Direct and indirect object pronouns:

| | |
|---|---|
| MË (me and to me) | NA (us or to us) |
| TË (you and to you sg.) | JU (you or to you pl.) |
| E (him or her) | I (them m.f. pl.) |
| I (to him or to her) | U (to them m. f. pl.) |

- MË TREGONI (Tell me, or Indicate to me), etc.
  I TREGONI (Tell him or her)
  NA TREGONI (Tell us)
  U TREGONI (Tell them)

  Direct and indirect object pronouns precede the verb.

- Expression: PËR TË MARTËN (for Tuesday) is a short way of saying:
  PËR DITËN E MARTË (for the day of Tuesday)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

MBLEDHJA: The MB composite is pronounced as a strong M.

KËTHEHET : The voiceless Ë is stressed.

## TOPIC 6

3. COMPETENCY: To ask the operator for assistance

SITUATION: At home

ROLES: PCV - Operator

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Alo! Centralisti? Dëshiroj të flas me Shkodrën, ju lutem. |
| C: | Cili është numri juaj? |
| PCV: | Numri im është dy-tetë-tre-gjashtë-zero. |
| C: | Cilin numër kërkoni? |
| PCV: | Kërkoj numrin tre-gjashtë-zero-dy-tetë, prefiksi pesëdhjetë e dy. |
| C: | Pritni! Linja është e zënë. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dëshiroj (v.) | I would like to |
| Të flas (v.) | to speak |
| Shkodër, dra | Shkodrë (town of) |
| Cili? | Which? or Which one? |
| Juaj | yours (pl.) |
| I im | mine |
| Cilin? | Which, or which one (acc.) |
| Prefiks, i | area code |

## TOPIC 6

| | |
|---|---|
| I, e zënë | occupied |
| Duhet | must, it is necessary |
| Pritni! | Wait! Please, wait! (pl.) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The interrogative adjectives: CILI (m. sg.), CILA (f. sg.), CILËT (m. pl.), and CILAT (f. pl.) in their declension agree in gender and in number with the noun they modify.

  Ex: CILI DJALË FLET ANGLISHT? (Which boy speaks English?)
  (m. sg.) (m. sg.)

  CILA VAJZË FLET ANGLISHT? (Which girl speaks English?)
  (f. sg.) (f. sg.)

- Possessive pronouns change in their declensions (m. f., sg., and pl.)

  Ex: IMI (my) m. sg. E MI (my) m. pl.
  IME (my) f. sg. E MIA (my) f. pl.

## TOPIC 6

4. COMPETENCY: To leave a message and to hang up politely

SITUATION: In the office

ROLES: PCV - Receptionist

PCV: Alo! Dua të flas me Ilirin, ju lutem.

R: Më vjen keq! Iliri nuk është këtu.

PCV: Atëherë, (a) ka mundësi të lë një mesazh?

R: Sigurisht!

PCV: Ju lutem, thuani Ilirit që e presim këtu në zyrë nesër në orën 10.00 para dreke.

R: Mirë! Do t'i them kur të kthehet.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dua | I want; also: I would like |
| Atëherë | Then, in that case |
| Mundësi, a | possibility (the) |
| Lë (v.) | that I leave |
| Mesazh, i | message (the) |
| Sigurisht! | surely, of course! |
| Thuani (v.) | tell (pl. or polite) |
| Presim (v.) | we expect |
| Zyrë, ra | office (the) |

## TOPIC 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Nesër | tomorrow |
| Them (v.) | tell, say (I) |
| Këthehet (v.) | he, she returns |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Tani | now, presently |
| Pastaj | afterwards, later |
| Më heret | earlier (more early) |
| Më vonë | later (more late) |
| Zyrtar, i | official (the) |
| Sot | today |
| Dje | yesterday |
| Pardje | before yesterday |
| Pasnesër | after tomorrow |
| Këthim, i | return (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Proper nouns are declined.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ex: | ILIRI | (nom.) | Ilir |
| | ILIRIT | (gen.) | of Ilir |
| | ILIRIT | (dat & abl) | to Ilir |
| | ILIRIN | (acc) | Ilir |

## TOPIC 6

- SIGURISHT! (Surely, of course!) Adverbs in Albanian are formed:

1. By adding -ISHT to the adjective (m. sg. form) (as the -ly in English)

   Ex: BESNIK (Faithful) BESNIK-ISHT (faithfully)

2. By omitting the prepositive article.

   Ex:

   | | |
   |---|---|
   | I MIRË (good) | MIRË (well) |
   | I KEQ (bad) | KEQ (badly) |

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- SIGURISHT! the accent falls on the last syllable [SI-GUR-ÌSHT]

## TOPIC 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | COMPETENCY: | To find out the business hours of Post Office |
| | SITUATION: | In the office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Post Office clerk |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Alo! Zyra e Postës? |
| C: | Po! Çfarë dëshironi? |
| PCV: | Cili është orari i punës së Postës? |
| C: | Nga ora 8 e mëngjezit deri në ora 5 të mbrëmjes. |
| PCV: | Edhe një pyetje. Po mbas orës 5? |
| C: | Shkoni në Postën Qëndrore. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Zyrë, a | office (the) |
| Zyra e Postës | the Post Office |
| Dëshironi? | would you like (pl.) |
| Orar, i | schedule (the) |
| Punë, a | work (the) |
| Orari i punës | the work schedule |
| Pyetje, tja | question (the) |
| Përgjigje, gjja | answer (the) |
| Qëndror, e | central (m. f., sg.) |
| Zyra Qëndrore | Central Office |

## TOPIC 6

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- ÇFARË DËSHIRONI? (Expression) (What would you like?) The answer would be: DËSHIROJ + the statement.

  Ex: DËSHIROJ TË TELEFONOJ (I would like to call on the phone.)

- NGA. . . .DERI (from. . .up to, until)

  Ex: NGA TIRANA DERI NË SHKODËR (From Tirana to Shkodër)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- PËRGJIGJE: sounds somewhat like: per-jee-jeh.

## TOPIC 6

6. COMPETENCY: To buy stamps, send telegrams, mail parcels

SITUATION: Post Office (P.T.T. = Post-Telegraph-Telephone)

ROLES: PCV - Office clerk

PCV: Dua dy pulla poste, ju lutem.

C: Për vendin apo për botën e jashtëme?

PCV: Për këtu, në vend. Sa kushtojnë?

C: Pesë lekë. Dëshironi tjetër?

PCV: Po! Dëshiroj të dergoj një pako në Amerikë.

C: Plotësoni formularin e doganës. Ja ku është.

PCV: Ku dorëzohen pakot postare?

C: Në sportelin No. 4. Duhet peshuar më parë. Ushqimet nuk lejohen.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Pullë, lla | stamp (the); also button |
| Pullë poste | postage stamp |
| Apo | or, either |
| Për këtu | for here |
| Në vend | in the country |
| Botë, ta | world (the) |
| I, e jashtëm-e | foreign |

## TOPIC 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Tjetër | other |
| Dërgoj (v.) | I send |
| pako, ja | parcel (the), package (the) |
| Amerikë, ka | America |
| Plotësoni (v.) | Fill in, complete |
| Formular, i | Form (the) |
| Ja ku është! (expression) | Here it is! |
| Dorëzohen (v.) | (Are) handed in |
| Postare (adj) | related to the post office |
| Sportel, i | window (the) |
| Duhet (v.) | Must, it is necessary |
| Peshuar (v.) | weighted |
| Më parë | first, before hand |
| Ushqim, i | food (the) |
| Lejohen (v.) | permitted |

## TOPIC 6

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Many Albanian verbs are formed from nouns. Usually they are very regular.

  Ex: DORË (hand) DORËZOJ (I hand in)
  PUNË (work) PUNOJ (I work)

- DUHET (must, it is necessary) is used with the past participle.

  Ex: DUHET PESHUAR (Must be weighted) from: PËR TË PESHUAR (to weigh)

- LEJOHET. . . (It is allowed) and NDALOHET. . . (It is forbidden)

  Ex: LEJOHET DUHANI! (Smoking permitted)
  NDALOHET DUHANI! (Smoking forbidden)

## PROVERB

**TOSKË E GEGË, PEMË NGA NJË DEGË**
People are all the same

(Literally, "Tosk and Geg [Albanians] are fruits of one and the same branch")

# TOPIC 7

# TRANSPORTATION

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO LOCATE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION
2. TO ASK FOR DESTINATION AND DISTANCE
3. TO PURCHASE TICKETS
4. TO ASK QUESTIONS AND RESPOND TO BUS DRIVER'S INSTRUCTIONS

## TOPIC 7

## TRANSPORTATION

### CULTURAL NOTE

In the past, in rural Albania, people travelled by donkeys, horses, and mules. These beasts of burden are still used to some extent for travel and transport of goods by farmers.

At present, however, more modern means of transportation are available as well. Buses, trains, bicycles, motorcycles, in addition to a surging fleet of private taxis are operating. Private cars, forbidden until recently, are beginning to come into use also.

Although the road system is not up to modern standards, it does cover the entire country. Unlike in the past, almost every Albanian village can now be reached by car or bus. Public transportation remains the backbone of the system, and the use of buses and trains is of paramount importance.

Due to the long isolation of the country for 50 years, and its policy of self-sufficiency, roads, bridges, and rail tracks are in bad shape, unpaved or corroding, and huge investments will be needed to modernize and vitalize the transportation system. Modern highways do not exist, but are in the planning stage by American, German, and Italian companies.

Water transportation is important for travelers and shipping merchandise from one port to another. New plans are being drafted to secure the handling of large ships by the Albanian ports, as it is contemplated to make of that country the gateway to the Balkans.

Air transportation is provided by several foreign airlines. There are no domestic flights for lack of appropriate airports, and also due to the short distances to be covered in such a small country.

## TOPIC 7

1. COMPETENCY: To locate means of transportation

SITUATION: Main Street

ROLES: PCV - Albanian passerby

PCV: Më falni! Ku është stacioni i autobusit?

P: Është mjaft larg nga këtu.

PCV: E stacioni i taxive?

P: Ja aty është. Shumë afër.

PCV: Ja një taxi që vjen.

P: Shumë mirë. Bëni shenjë me dorë.

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ku? | Where? |
| Stacion, i | station (the) |
| Autobus, i | bus (the) |
| Mjaft | enough, sufficient |
| Larg | far |
| Afër | close, nearby |
| Nga | from |
| Këtu | here |
| Taxive | of the taxi (pl.) |
| Aty | there |
| Vjen (v.) | (he, she, it) comes |

## TOPIC 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Bëni (v.) | make, do (pl.) |
| Shenjë, a | sign (the) |
| Bëni shenj! | Wave! Hail! |
| Dorë, ra | hand (the) |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Maqinë, na | car (the) |
| Tren, i | train (the) |
| Anije, ja | boat (the) |
| Avion, i | aircraft (the) |
| Aeroplan, i | airplane (the) |
| Biçikletë, ta | bicycle (the) |
| Motoçikletë, ta | motorcycle (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The form BËNI! (You/make!) is the imperative of BËJ (I do, I make) plural, or polite. As in English the imperative is formed by dropping the personal pronoun.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | Ti bën (you do) | Bën! (do!) sing. |
| | Ju bëni (you do) | Bëni (do!) pl. |

- In some adjectives, pronouns and adverbs, the letter "K" relates to proximity, while the letter "A" to distance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | KËTU (here) | ATY (there) |
| | KY (this) m. sg. | AY (AI) (that; also he) |
| | KJO (this) f. sg. | AJO (that, also she) |
| | KËTIJ (to this one) m. sg. | ATIJ (to that one) m. sg. |
| | KËSAJ (to this one) f. sg. | ASAJ (to that one) f. sg. |

## TOPIC 7

- The expression BËNI SHENJË ME DORË! or BËNI ME DORË! is used for drawing attention and/or to hail a taxi.
- The pronoun QË (that) used before a verb expresses an action in progress.

  Ex: NJË TAXI QË VJEN (A taxi which is coming.)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- TAXI is pronounced as in English with an open "A".
- JA! (Here is) is pronounced as the English YEAH!

## TOPIC 7

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for destination and distance

SITUATION: Street in the city of Durrës

ROLES: PCV - Taxi driver

PCV: Taxi! Taxi!

D: Ku shkoni zotëri?

PCV: Në Ambasadën Amerikane në Tiranë.

D: Si urdhëron! Ju shpie unë.

PCV: Duhet të zbres këtu?

D: Po, zotëri!

PCV: Sa kushton udha?

D: Kushton 46 lekë.

PCV: Ja, këtu keni pesëdhjetë lekë. Mbani kusurin si bakshish.

D: Falemnderit!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Zotëri, a | Mister, sir |
| Ambasadë, da | Embassy (the) |
| Shpie (v.) | leads to; also: sends |
| Sa? | How much. . .? |
| Zbres (v.) | I descend |
| Kushton (v.) | it costs |

## TOPIC 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Kusur, i | rest (the), the change |
| Bakshish, i | tip (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The regular verb DËSHIROJ is translated "I would like to" rather than "I want" for which the form DUA is mostly used. It's more polite.

- JU SHPIE UNË (I take you there). The personal pronoun UNË at the end of the sentence is used for emphasis.

- The interrogative pronoun SA? can be translated as "how much" and "how many."

  Ex: SA LARG ËSHTË TIRANA? (How far is Tirana?)
  SA KUSHTON UDHA? (How much does the trip cost?)
  SA HERË? (How many times?)

- BAKSHISH (tip) Recently the word TIP is also being used

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To purchase tickets |
| | SITUATION: | Window, bus station |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Clerk |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Një biletë për Shkodër, ju lutem! |
| C: | Vetëm vajtje apo vajtje-ardhje? |
| PCV: | Vajtje-ardhje, ju lutem. Sa kushton? |
| C: | Kushton nëntëdhjetë lekë, dhe vlen për tridhjetë ditë. |
| PCV: | Në ç'orë niset autobusi? |
| C: | Pikërisht në oren 8.00 të mëngjesit, dhe përsëri në orën 1.00 pasdreke. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Biletë, a | ticket (the) |
| Vetëm | only |
| Vajtje | one way (also: going) |
| Ardhje | coming (also: arrival) |
| Vajtje-ardhje | going-coming; round trip |
| Kushton (v.) | it costs |
| Kusur, i | change (the) |
| Urdhëro! (expression) | Please! I beg your pardon! |
| Në ç'orë? | At what hour? |
| Orë, ra | hour (the) |
| Çmim, i | price (the) |

## TOPIC 7

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Biletë javore | weekly ticket |
| Biletë mujore | monthly ticket |
| Biletë hyrje | entrance ticket |
| Vend përpara | front seat |
| Vend prapa | back seat |
| Shofer, i | driver (the) |
| Konduktor, i | conductor (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression SA KUSHTON? (How much does it cost?) is the most commonly used. The expression SA ËSHTË ÇMIMI? (What's the price?) is also used.

  | | |
  |---|---|
  | ÇMIM I LARTË (high price) | ÇMIM I ULËT (low price) |
  | ÇMIM I MIRË (good price) | ÇMIM I ARSYESHËM (reasonable price) |

- URDHËRO! (sg.) URDHËRONI! (pl.) is a polite form used both in questioning and in answering. It may be translated in many ways: Ex: Repeat it, please!; Here you are, sir (madam)!; At your orders! Yes, sir (madam). Presently, it is being used less.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- VAJTJE - ARDHJE . The j sound is fully pronounced in all three cases.
- ÇMIMI (tchmimi) as the TCH in the English MA-TCH

## TOPIC 7

4. - COMPETENCY: To ask questions and respond to bus driver's instructions

SITUATION: In the train

ROLES: PCV - Conductor

C: Biletën, ju lutem. Ku shkoni?

PCV: Në Shkodër. (A) ka vende të lira?

C: Shkoni në vendet prapa të vagonit.

PCV: Ku mund të vë valixhen?

C: E mbani pranë vehtes. Uluni tani!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| I, e lirë | free (m. f. sg.) |
| Shkoni! (v.) | Go! (pl.) |
| Vagon, i | wagon, car (the) |
| Vë (v.) | put |
| Valixhe, xhja | suitcase, luggage |
| Mbani (v.) | Keep! (pl.) |
| Pranë | next to |
| Vehtes | yourself |
| Uluni! (v.) | Sit down! (pl.) |

## TOPIC 7

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The impersonal expressions of weather are formed with the verb BËN (it does) from

| | |
|---|---|
| BË-J (I do) | BË-JMË (we do) |
| BË-N | BË-NI |
| BË-N | BË-JNË |

-

| | |
|---|---|
| BËN KOHË E MIRË! | It's nice weather! |
| BËN VAPË! | It's hot! |
| BËN TË FTOHËT! | It's cold! |
| BËN KOHË E KEQE! | It's bad weather! |
| BËN DIMËR! | It's winter! |

### PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- VAGONI is pronounced with a simple "V." There is no "W" sound in Albanian.

### PROVERB

**FJALA E VËRTETË TË NXIERR NË SELAMET**
Truth is the best policy

# TOPIC 8

# DIRECTIONS

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK FOR AND GIVE LOCATION OF MAJOR BUILDINGS
2. TO ASK FOR AND GIVE SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS TO A PLACE

## TOPIC 8

## DIRECTIONS

## CULTURAL NOTE

The nation's capital is Tirana, and is centrally located. To the north, the city of Shkodër, is a major cultural center and the religious center of the Roman Catholic Albanians. Directly to the west of Tirana, is the panoramic seaport of Durrës, the country's largest. To the south lies Elbasan with its oriental charm, and the picturesque town of Berat, known for its religious shrines and the distinctive architecture of its houses. Farther south, on the seacoast, is the town of Vlorë, site of the proclamation of Albania's independence on November 28, 1912. The town of Korça, southeast of Tirana, has been for a long time a center of culture and arts.

Most of the foreign visitors and tourists are attracted by Albania's beaches on the Adriatic Sea, and its Northern Alps. Due to the limited industrialization of the country, most of it has kept its clean air and its natural beauty (except for the town of Elbasan, which was turned into an ecological disaster by a rather primitive but huge metallurgical plant).

Foreign tourists are also interested in seeing the town of Krujë where there is a Museum dedicated to Albania's national hero George Kastrioti (known as Skenderbeu), the general who fought Turkish invasions for 25 years during the 15th century. The archeological discoveries of Durrës, Pojan (former Apollonia), and Butrint are most interesting.

There is a castle in almost every town of Albania, some better preserved than others. The castle of Shkodër, built by the Illyrians some 3.000 years ago, stands majestic at the entrance of the town. (The castles of Berat and Gjirokastër, further south are similarly notable.)

Albania has four major rivers running from east to west. None of them is navigable, except for shorter tracts. The lakes (Shkodër, Pogradec, and Prespë) are beautiful and unspoiled.

There are many sites in Albania waiting for a successful development for tourism, especially the beaches and the Northern Alps with their skiing potential. An ALBATOURIST government agency promotes tourism and assists foreigners asking for information. It is located in the capital of Tirana.

## TOPIC 8

1. COMPETENCY: To ask for and give location of major buildings

SITUATION: In the street

ROLES: PCV - Passerby

PCV: Më falni, ju lutem! (A) e dini ku është Ministria e Arsimit?

P: Jo! Më duket është pranë Ministrisë ë Kulturës.

PCV: Si mund të shkoj atje?

P: Me këmbë. Drejt. Nuk është larg, kundrejt Sheshit Skenderbeu.

PCV: Falemnderit!

P: Ska perse!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dini | Do you know (pl.) |
| Ministri, a | Ministry (the) |
| Arsim, i | education (the) |
| Jo! | No! |
| Shkoni (v.) | Go (you, pl. and polite) |
| Pranë | next to |
| Shesh, i | square (the) |
| Skenderbeu | Skenderbeu |
| Kulturë, ra | culture (the) |
| Mund | Can |

## TOPIC 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Shkoj (v.) | I go |
| Me këmbë | on foot |
| Drejt | straight ahead |
| Kundrejt | across from |
| Më duket | it seems to me |
| Aty | there |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| më të djathtë | to the right |
| më të mëbgjër | to the left |
| përpara | forward, ahead |
| prapa | backward, back |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DINI (you know, pl. and polite); sg. DIN from the verb DI (I know)
- SI MUND? (How can?) MUND (can) doesn't change with the subject in singular.

  Ex: SI MUND UNË? (How can I?)
  SI MUND TI? (How can you?)
  SI MUND AI or AJO? (How can he or she?)

- The expressions: ME KËMBË (on foot)
  ME MAQINË (by car)
  ME BIÇIKLETË (on bicycle), etc.

- MË DUKET (It seems to me) The verb requires the indirect object pronoun.

  Ex: MË DUKET (It seems to me) NA DUKET (It seems to us)
  TË DUKET ( to you) JU DUKET ( to you)
  I DUKET ( to him/her) U DUKET ( to them)

## *TOPIC 8*

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- DJATHTË The voiceless Ë is hardly heard
- MËNGJËR: Both voiceless Ës are stressed. (GEG dialect uses MAJTAS for "left")

## TOPIC 8

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 2. COMPETENCY: | To ask for and give directions to a place |
| SITUATION: | On the street |
| ROLES: | PCV - Passerby |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Të lutem! (A) mund të më thuani ku është Spitali i Përgjithshëm? |
| P: | Po! Shkoni drejt nga Jugu, deri te Rruga e Elbasanit. |
| PCV: | Pastaj? |
| P: | Atje, këthehuni nga e mëngjëra dhe ecni një kilometër. |
| PCV: | Ku është Spitali |
| P: | Spitali është në anën e djathtë. Është një ndërtesë e madhe me tulla të kuqe, dhe mban flamurin e Kryqit të Kuq. |
| PCV: | Falemnderit! |
| P: | Ska përse! |

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Më thuani (v.) | Tell me (pl.) |
| Spital, i | hospital (the) |
| I përgjithshëm | general (m. sg.) |
| Drejt | straight ahead |
| Deri | up to |
| Rruge, ga | street (the) |
| Elbasan, i | town of Elbasan |

## TOPIC 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Këthehuni (v.) | Turn, return (you, pl.) |
| Nga e mëngjëra | on the left |
| Ec | Walk (you, sg.) |
| Jug, u | south (the) |
| Nga e djathta | on the right |
| Ndërtesë, sa | building (tne) |
| Tullë, lla | brick (the) |
| I kuq, e kuqe | red (m. f. sg.) |
| Mban (v.) | he, she, it holds |
| Flamur, i | flag (the) |
| Kryq, i | cross (the) |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Veri, u | north (the) |
| Jug, u | south (the) |
| Lindje, ja | east (the) |
| Perëndim, i | west (the) |
| I e bardhë | white (m. f. sg.) |
| I e verdhë | yellow (m. f. s.) |
| I e gjelbër | green (m. f.s.) |
| I zi, e zezë | black (m. f. sg.) |

## TOPIC 8

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DREJT (adverb, straight)

  Ex: SHKONI DREJT (go straight), ECNI DREJT (walk straight)

### PROVERBS

**GOJA MJALTË E ZËMRA THATË**
Watch out for the honey-tongued rascal.

**MOS E LËNDO KU I DHËMB**
Don't touch where it hurts.

# TOPIC 9

# SHOPPING

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE NEEDS/ASK FOR AVAILABILITY
2. TO DISCUSS THE QUALITY OF ITEMS
3. TO COMPARE CLOTHING
4. TO BARGAIN, TO BUY, OR TO REFUSE ITEMS
5. TO PAY FOR ITEMS AND INDICATE AMOUNT/CHANGE IS CORRECT OR INCORRECT

## TOPIC 9

## SHOPPING

## CULTURAL NOTE

Shopping in Albania until the 1945 Communist takeover was done exclusively in privately owned stores. Merchants of all kinds filled the main streets of major cities. In the outskirt areas, stores of essential goods and services - baker, grocer, barber, shoemaker, and the like--made a small nucleus of stores serving mainly their neighborhood. In the villages, one could find mainly grocers and locksmiths, since bread and food was prepared at home by farmers.

Most Albanians did their major shopping on a certain day, or days, of the week usually in an open air market of the nearest town, called "PAZAR," an oriental-style bazaar, noisy but colorful.

After World War II, domestic commerce was taken over by the Government, both wholesale and retail. Almost everything was rationed, and specific days and hours were assigned for the supply of different sections of the population. Scarcity eliminated the choice, and food was rationed to a poor population, who worked hard to avoid starvation.

In post-war Albania the weekly shopping was discontinued, as a regimented shopping system replaced it, and proved to be a failure. More recently, the government's network of domestic commerce has fallen apart. Individuals and small groups of enterpreneurs have taken the initiative to form a private market under difficult conditions, but there are shortages of almost everything. Farmers have gotten their land, but have no implements to till it, since the government owns the agricultural machinery now in disrepair. It is hoped that little by little, a more organized free market will eventually be able to supply the essential goods for the local population. At present, Albania is suffering from lack of food, including the bread, milk and dairy products, sugar, oil, soap, and other essentials. These items are sold at exorbitant prices to a population who live on meager salaries or unemployment benefits. As of now, there are no supermarkets in Albania.

In the last two years, serious shortages of food and other consumer products have occurred. Fortunately, humanitarian shipments of food and of other critical goods from other countries are doing a lot to alleviate the situation.

## TOPIC 9

1. COMPETENCY: To describe needs and ask for availability

SITUATION: In the house

ROLES: PCV - Albanian host

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Më duhet të shkoj në pazar. |
| AH: | Përse? Çfarë dëshironi të bleni? |
| PCV: | Sepse, kam nevojë për një palë këpucë. |
| AH: | Në pazar, nuk ka këpucë. Vetëm në dyqane gjeni këpucë. |
| PCV: | Më duhen edhe sapuni, furça dhe bari i dhëmbëve etj. |
| AH: | Ato, po! Do t'i gjeni të gjitha në pazar. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Më duhet (expr.) | I have a need for (1 object) |
| Më duhen (exp.) | I have a need for (many) |
| Pazar, i | open air marketplace |
| Përse? | why? What for? |
| Blej (v.) | I buy |
| Sepse | Because |
| Nevojë, ja | need (the) |
| Kam nevojë (expr.) | I need |
| Palë, la | pair (the) |
| Këpucë, ca | shoe (the) |

## TOPIC 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Vetëm | only, also: alone |
| Dyqan, i | store (the) |
| Gjej (v.) | I find |
| Sapun, i | soap (the) |
| Furçë, ça (also: Brushë, sha) | brush (the) |
| Bari i dhëmbëve (also: pasta e dhëmbëve) | toothpaste (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression MË DUHET (I need to. . . I must) is used with the verb in the subjunctive mood.

Ex: MË DUHET TË SHKO-J (I must go) NA DUHET TË SHKO-JMË
TË DUHET TË SHKO-SH JU DUHET TË SHKO-NI
I DUHET TË SHKO-JË U DUHET TË SHKO-JNË

- MË DUHEN (I have a need for. . . [many])
- The question PËRSE? (why?) and the answer SEPSE. . . (because) are more formal. PSE? and PSE. are more colloquial.
- NJË PALË KËPUCË (A pair of shoes)
  NJË LITËR VAJ (A quart of oil)
  NJË KILO SHEQER (1 kg of sugar)
  NJË DUZINË VEZË (A dozen eggs)
- KA (There is, there are) and the negative NUK KA - do not change.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- DHËMBËVE: The accent falls on the first voiceless Ë.

## TOPIC 9

2. COMPETENCY: To discuss quality of items

SITUATION: In the "pazar"

ROLES: PCV - Vendor

PCV: Ky pjepër duket i mirë. Është i pjekur?

V: Sigurisht! Shikoni! Është i verdhë.

PCV: Nuk besoj. Më duket pak i fortë.

V: Ky këtu duket më i mirë.

PCV: Shumë i butë. Nuk është i freskët.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Pjepër, pri | cantaloupe (the) |
| Karpuz, i (also; Shalqi, ri) | watermelon (the) |
| I, e mirë | good (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e pjekur | ripe (m. f. sg.) |
| Nuk besoj | I don't believe |
| Duket | It appears |
| Më duket | It appears to me. . . |
| Pak i fortë | Somewhat hard |
| Ky këtu | This one over here |
| Më | more |
| Më i mirë | better (lit. more good) |
| I, e butë | soft (m. f. sg.) |

## TOPIC 9

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| I, e freskët | fresh (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e ëmbël | sweet (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e thartë | sour (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e njelmët | salty (m. f. sg.) |
| Shije, ja | taste (the) |

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DUKET (expr.) it seems, it appears. From the passive voice

  | | |
  |---|---|
  | DUKE-M (I seem, I appear) | DUKE-MI (we seem, we appear) |
  | DUKE-SH | DUKE-NI |
  | DUKE-T (he, she, it seems) | DUKE-N |

- NUK BESOJ (I don't think so!) The opposite: BESOJ SE PO! (I do think so!)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To compare clothing and sizes |
| | SITUATION: | In the store |
| | ROLES: | Salesgirl Drita |

| | |
|---|---|
| D: | Çfarë dëshironi Zotëri? |
| PCV: | Një palë këpucë të zeza, numri 10 1/2. |
| D: | Më vjen keq, zotëri. Këtu i themi numri 42. |
| PCV: | Shumë mirë. (A) mund t'i provoj? |
| D: | Natyrisht! Është kjo masa juaj? |
| PCV: | Jo! Është e vogël. Numri dyzet e tre, ju lutem. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Provoj (v.) | I try (it) on |
| Natyrisht! | Naturally! |
| Masë, sa | size, measure (the) |
| Juaj | your |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Kapelë, la | hat (the) |
| Dorezë, za | glove (the) |
| Kravatë, ta | tie (the) |
| Çorap, i | sock (the) |
| Shami, a | handkerchief (the) |

## TOPIC 9

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MUND TË PROVOJ. . .? (May I try on?); MUND T'I PROVOJ? (May I try them on?). The direct object pronoun is placed immediately before the main verb.
- The expression MË VETE MIRË PUNA, and the opposite NUK MË VETE MIRË PUNA (Everything is going well for me and everything is not going well for me) are widely used.

  MË VETE MIRË! (fits me well, used for items of clothing)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- KËPUCË: Accent over the U. Both Ës are pronounced.

## TOPIC 9

4. COMPETENCY: To bargain, to buy, or to refuse items

SITUATION: In a general store

ROLE: PCV - Merchant

PCV: Mirëdita!

M: Mirëdita! Çfarë dëshironi?

PCV: Një paqetë me sheqerka, dhe një shkrepse, ju lutem.

M: Si urdhëroni! Dhjetë lekë për paqetën.

PCV: Shumë shtrenjtë! Njí paqetë me sheqerka kushton tetë lekë.

M: Atëherë, merreni për nëntë lekë.

PCV: Jo! Më vjen keq! Nuk paguaj më shumë.

M: Atëherë Shkoni në një dyqan tjetër.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Paqetë, ta | pack (the) |
| Sheqerkë, ka | candy (the) |
| Çokolatë, ta | chocolate (the) |
| Kuti, a | box (the) |
| Biskotë, ta | cookie (the) |

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SHTRËNJTË (expensively) is an adverb formed from the adjective I SHTRËNJTË. Many adverbs in Albanian are formed by dropping the I or E of the adjective.

## TOPIC 9

5. COMPETENCY: To pay for items and indicate amount/change is correct or incorrect

SITUATION: In a store

ROLES: PCV - Merchant

PCV: Sa kushton këmisha?

M: Pesëdhjetë e pesë lekë.

PCV: Ja, këtu keni gjashtëdhjetë lekë.

M: Ky është kusuri.

PCV: Më falni! Këtu janë katër lekë. Ju duhet të më ktheni pesë lekë.

M: Keni të drejtë. Më falni! Ja edhe një lek.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Pesëdhjetë e pesë | fifty-five |
| Gjashtëdhjetë | sixty |
| Keni të drejtë! | Your are right! |
| Nuk keni të drejtë! | You are not right! |
| E drejtë, a | right (the), also: law |
| Jeni të gabuar! | You are wrong! |
| E keni gabim! | You are wrong! |
| Plot | full; also: plenty, complete |

## TOPIC 9

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The word KUSUR, I (the change, the rest) is widely used.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- The numbers: PESË-DHJE-TË [are compounded nouns. GJASHTË-DHJE-TË and they have two accents. Both Ës are also heard.

## PROVERB

**GËNJESHTRA I KA RRËNJËT PËRJASHTA**
A lie has a short life-span

## TOPIC 10

## SOCIAL LIFE

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO GREET AND TO ENGAGE IN SMALL TALK
2. TO OFFER AND ACCEPT FOOD AND DRINKS
3. TO INVITE AND RESPOND TO INVITATIONS
4. TO GIVE AND RESPOND TO COMPLIMENTS
5. TO DESCRIBE ONE'S FEELINGS/EXPRESS GRATITUDE
6. TO INQUIRE ABOUT SPECIFIC LOCAL CUSTOMS
7. TO GIVE OR ACCEPT GIFTS
8. TO INDICATE TO THE UNEXPECTED VISITOR THAT ONE IS BUSY

## TOPIC 10

## SOCIAL LIFE

### CULTURAL NOTE

In the past, Albanians generally entertained one another by exchanging social visits, relating folk tales, and playing old games handed down from one generation to another. But modern commercial forms of amusement have caught up with Albania, too. Nowadays, they also go to the cinema and the theater, visit museums, attend concerts and folk festivals, and travel to the country's different vacation resort areas. Albanians like to visit the nation's historic monuments. Presently, youth in particular are very fond of Western music and TV. Such American drama serials as "Dallas" and "Dynasty" were huge successes.

However, two forms of entertainment with a long past in that country remain the same: the coffehouse and the leisurely walk through the main street of the town every evening and on Sundays (SHETITJE).

One can see huge crowds filling the smoky rooms of the coffeehouses playing cards, dominos, checkers and chess, or simply chatting while chainsmoking. The main subject of the daily discussions remains domestic and international politics, mainly by men, an attitude Albanian women resent. Drinking at the coffeehouses is not widespread, except for the beer. The famous "RAKI" is usually consumed in the bar-like places called PIJETORE (or the Turkish name of MEJHANE), which even today are seen as undesirable places for "decent people."

The leisurely walk in the main street of the town serves many purposes. Besides its function as a physical exercise, it is also used to meet friends, and for young boys and girls who like flirting, "to screen" the beauties of the town. Pleasant, inoffensive remarks are "thrown" to the favorites or prospective sweethearts, by the more "audacious" young men.

For Sundays and holidays, soccer games remain the main attraction as fans fill the stadiums to capacity. With the introduction of the TV, however, many people, including youth, prefer staying home. Modernity is changing Albanian society, too.

## TOPIC 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | COMPETENCY: | To greet and engage in small talk |
| | SITUATION: | In the house |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian friend Gazmir |

| | |
|---|---|
| G: | Mirëdita! Urdhëro brenda! |
| PCV: | Mirëdita! Si je sot? |
| G: | Mirë, falemnderit! Ulu të rrijmë pak. |
| PCV: | Jo! Nuk mundem. Bën shumë vapë, apo jo? |
| G: | Shumë vapë. Do të dalim për shetitje? |
| PCV: | Po! Vishu shpejt, Shkojmë nga parku. |
| G: | Duket sikur do bjerë shi. |
| PCV: | Ashtu qoftë! Do freskohet koha pak. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Urdhëro! | Please come |
| Brenda | inside |
| Ulu (v.) | Be seated! |
| Rrij (v.) | I stay |
| Bën vapë (expr) | It's hot! |
| Apo jo? (expr) | Doesn't it? |
| Dalim (v.) | Let's go out |
| Shetitje, ja | walk (the) |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Vishu (v.) | Get dressed! |
| Shpejt | quick, hurry! |
| Vemi (v.) | let's go! |
| Park, u | park (the) |
| Sikur. . . | What about. . . (as if) |
| Bie shi | it rains |
| Ashtu qoftë! (expr) | Amen! |
| Freskohet | it gets cooler |
| Kohë, ha | weather (the) |
| Si është koha? | How is the weather? |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The expression URDHËRO BRËNDA! (Come inside, please!) is the first word an Albanian host would say.
- APO JO? is the equivalent of the English - Isn't?
- ASHTU QOFTË! (Amen) Albanians also use AMIN!

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- ASHTU QOFTË: is pronounced as one single word (English approximation: ASHTOO CHOFT).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | COMPETENCY: | To order and accept food or drinks |
| | SITUATION: | In a coffeehouse |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian friend Gazmir |

| | |
|---|---|
| G: | Të ndalemi në këtë kafe? |
| PCV: | Si të duash. Rrijmë përjashta. |
| G: | Ç'dëshiron të pijsh? |
| PCV: | Diçka të ftohët. Një limonadë me akull. |
| G: | Unë do të marr një birrë. Do gjë për të ngrënë? |
| PCV: | Jo tani. Po afrohet koha e drekës. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Kafe, kafeneja | coffeehouse (the) |
| Si të duash | as you wish |
| Përjashta | outside, outdoors |
| Pij | I drink |
| Diçka | something |
| Limonadë, da | limonade (the) |
| Akull, i | ice (the) |
| Birrë, rra | beer (the) |
| Do gjë. . .? + the infinitive | Would you like anything? |
| Afrohet | is approaching |
| Koha e drekës | the lunch time |

## TOPIC 10

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mëngjes, i | breakfast |
| Drekë, ka | lunch (the) |
| Darkë, ka | dinner (the) |
| Koha e darkës | the dinner time |
| Koha e bukës | the meal time |

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- TË NDALEMI? (Should we stop?).
- TË RRIJMË PËRJASHTA! (let's stay outside!) is a short form of LE TË RRIJMË PËRJASHTA!

  LE is used (as the English LET) for the I, WE, HE, SHE, IT, and THEY forms.

  Ex: LE TË NDALEM! (let me stop)
  LE TË NDALEMI! (let us stop)
  LE TË NDALETI (let him/her stop)
  LE TË NDALEN! (let them stop!)
- DO GJË? (Would you like anything?) is a widely used colloquialism.

## TOPIC 10

3. COMPETENCY: To make and respond to an invitation

SITUATION: Ilir's home

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

I: Sikur të shkojmë në Teatrin e Operas dhe Baletit?

PCV: Beson se gjen bileta? Është vonë.

I: Le të provojmë! Është një çfaqje e operas shqiptare.

PCV: Vërtetë? Duhet të ketë valle, këngë, e muzikë shqiptare.

I: Po! Sidomos kostumet janë mjaft të bukura.

PCV: Jam mjaft kurioz. Sa kushton bileta?

I: Nuk është shumë. 25 lekë.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Sikur të shkojmë | What about going to. . . |
| Teatër, tri | theater (the) |
| Opera | Opera (the) |
| Balet, i | Ballet (the) |
| Le të provojmë! | let's try it! |
| Çfaqje | performance (the) |
| Valle, ja | dance (the) |
| Këngë, nga | song (the) |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Muzikë, ka | music (the) |
| Kostum, i | costume (the) |
| Të bukura | beautiful (f. pl.) |
| Kurioz, e (m. f. sg.) | curious |
| Nuk është shumë | It's not too much. |
| Nuk është pak | It's not too little. |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SIKUR + subjunctive = How about + verb

  Ex: SIKUR TË VIZITOJMË MUZEUMIN? (How about visiting the museum?)

- LE TË PROVOJMË! (let's try!) The command form for WE with LE (the equivalent of the English: LET US. . .)

  Ex: LE TË SHKOJMË (Let's go!)
  LE TË FLASIM (Let's speak.)
  LE TË HAMË (Let's eat.)

## TOPIC 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | COMPETENCY: | To give and respond to compliments |
| | SITUATION: | In the office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian friend Leart |

| | |
|---|---|
| L: | Tungjatjeta, Zoti Mark! (A) flitni shqip? |
| PCV: | Tungjatjeta! Po, flas vetëm pak. |
| L: | Përkundrazi! Duket se flisni mirë. Ku e keni mësuar? |
| PCV: | Pak me libër, pak duke folur me miq shqiptarë. |
| L: | Shumë mirë. Keni përparuar mjaft. |
| PCV: | Falemnderit për komplimentin. Do të flasim përsëri. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Tungjatëjeta! | Hello! |
| Vetëm pak | only a little |
| Mësuar (v.) | learned, studied |
| Miq, t | friends (the) |
| Shqiptarë | Albanians |
| Përparuar (v.) | advanced |
| Kompliment, i | compliment (the) |
| Përsëri | again, anew |

# TOPIC 10

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PËR TË FOLUR SHQIP (to speak Albanian)

| | |
|---|---|
| FLAS SHQIP (I speak Albanian) | FLASIM SHQIP (we speak Albanian) |
| FLET SHQIP | FLISNI SHQIP |
| FLET SHQIP | FLASIN SHQIP |

Past definite: FOLA SHQIP (I spoke Albanian)
Past participle: FOLUR (spoken)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | COMPETENCY: | To describe one's feelings and express gratitude |
| | SITUATION: | In the street |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Ilir |

| | |
|---|---|
| I: | Kam etje. Të marrim nga një akullore. |
| PCV: | Më vjen keq. Është vonë, dhe jam shumë i lodhur. |
| I: | Do të shkojsh në krevat heret, sonte? |
| PCV: | Besoj se po. Kam nevojë për pushim. Sidoqoftë, falemnderit për ftesën. |
| I: | Ska përse! Shihemi nesër. Natën e mirë! |
| PCV: | Natën e mirë! |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Etje, ja | thirst (the) |
| Kam etje! (expr) | I am thirsty! |
| Të marrim (v.) | let us take. . . |
| Nga një | one each |
| Akullore, rja | ice cream (the) |
| Më vjen keq! (expr) | I am sorry! |
| Është vonë | It is late! |
| Krevat, i | bed (the) |
| Sonte | tonight |
| Pushim, i | rest (the) |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Sidoqoftë | anyway |
| Ftesë, sa | invitation (the) |
| Natën e mirë! | Good night! |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Expressions with KAM (I have) KE, KA, KEMI, KENI, KANË:

  KAM URI (I am hungry)
  KAM ETJE (I am thirsty)
  KAM TË FTOHËT (I am cold)
  KAM VAPË (I am hot)
  KAM NEVOJË (I have a need)
  KAM PUNË (I have work to do)
  KAM HALLE (I have problems)
  KAM FRIKË (I have a fear, etc.)

  The negative form is made by adding NUK (or S') before the verb.

  Ex: NUK KAM URI (I am not hungry); S'KAM URI (I am not hungry)

- Many expressions in Albanian are formed with MË VJEN (It comes to me. . .)

  Ex: MË VJEN KEQ (I am sorry!)
  MË VJEN MIRË (I am pleased!)
  MË VJEN RËNDË (I find it hard)
  MË VJEN LEHTË (I find it easy)
  MË VJEN MBAR (I am good at it)
  MË VJEN VËSHTIRË (I (I find it difficult)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | COMPETENCY: | To inquire about specific local customs |
| | SITUATION: | In the park |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Ilir |

| | |
|---|---|
| I: | Nesër është "1 Nëntori." Dita e të Gjithë Shënjtorëve |
| PCV: | Ashtu? Si festohet këtu? |
| I: | Zakonisht thuhet Mesha e Madhe në Kishë, dhe pastaj njerëzia shkon në varreza. |
| PCV: | Vizitojnë varret e të afërmve, të shokëve, të miqve. |
| I: | Po! Atje vënë lule, ndezin qirij, dhe thojnë lutje fetare. |
| PCV: | Zakon shumë i mirë të kujtosh të vdekurit. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Nëntor, i | November |
| Shënjtor, i | Saint (the) |
| Ashtu? | Is it so? |
| Si festohet? | How it is celebrated? |
| Zakonisht | usually, costumarily |
| Thuhet (v.) | it is said |
| Meshë, sha | Mass (the) |
| Kishë, sha | Church (the) |
| Njerëzi, a | crowd (the) |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Varrezë, za | cemetery (the) |
| Varr, i | grave (the) |
| Të afërmit (pl.) | the relatives |
| Shok, u | companion (the) |
| Lule, lja | flower (the) |
| Ndez | I light |
| Qiri, u | candle (the) |
| Lutje, ja | prayer (the) |
| Fetar, e | religious, m. f. sg. |
| Zakon, i | custom (the) |
| I vdekuri | the dead, m. sg. |
| E vdekura | the dead, f. sg. |
| Të vdekurit | the dead (in general) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- DITA E TË GJITHË SHËNJTORËVE (The Day of All Saints). The adjective ALL precedes the noun. As a rule, in Albanian the adjective follows the noun.

- ASHTU? (Is that so?) The answer is: PO! ASHTU ËSHTË! (yes! It is so!) or JO! NUK ËSHTË ASHTU! (No! It is not so!)

- ZAKONISHT (customarily) is formed from ZAKON (custom)

- NJERËZIA (the crowd) collective noun it is used both in singular and plural forms.

  Ex: NJERËZIA GËZON FESTËN. (The crowd enjoys the holiday)
  NJERËZIA GËZOJNË. (The crowds enjoy)

## TOPIC 10

### PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHËNJ-TORË-VE: The voiceless Ë is not heard. (English approximation: SHAY-TOR-VEH)

## TOPIC 10

7. COMPETENCY: To give and accept a gift

SITUATION: Iris's home

ROLES: PCV - Iris

PCV: Mirëmbrëma, Iris

I: Mirëmbrëma, e mirë-se-vjen. Urdhëro!

PCV: Falemnderit! Këtu kam një peshqesh për ty.

I: Të lutem, nuk është nevoja. Pse shpenzoni?

PCV: Një gjë e vogël për kujtim. Jo shpenzime të mëdha.

I: Edhe unë do t'a ruaj për kujtim. Falemnderit!

PCV: Ska përse!

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mirë-se-vjen! | Welcome! (sg.) |
| Mirë-se-vini! | Welcome! (pl.) |
| Peshqesh, i | gift (the) |
| Për ty | for you |
| Shpenzoj (v.) | I spend |
| Gjë, gjëja | thing (the) |
| Kujtim, i | remembrance (the), souvenir |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Shpenzim, i | expense (the) |
| Ruaj (v.) | I watch |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Preposition PËR (for) requires the accusative case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ex: PËR MUA (for me) | PËR NE (for us) |
| PËR TY | PËR JU |
| PËR ATË (for him/her) | PËR ATA (m. pl.) PËR ATO (f. pl.) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | COMPETENCY: | To indicate to the unexpected visitor that one is busy |
| | SITUATION: | In the office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Unexpected visitor |

| | |
|---|---|
| V: | Mirëdita, Mark! |
| PCV: | Mirëdita! Çka dëshiron? |
| V: | Do të shkoj në cinema. Do të vijsh me mua? |
| PCV: | Më fal, por kam shumë punë. |
| V: | Pse? Çfarë ke për të bërë? |
| PCV: | Jam shumë i zënë me punë të zyrës. |
| V: | Oh! Lëri për nesër. |
| PCV: | Jo! Puna e sotme nuk lihet për nesër. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Do të vijsh? (v.) | Do you want to come? |
| Nuk kam kohë | I have no time |
| Për të bërë (v.) | to do, to make |
| I, e zënë | busy, occupied |
| Zyrë, ra | office (the) |
| Lëri! | Leave! Drop! |
| e sotme | of today |

## TOPIC 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Lihet | is left |
| Për nesër | for tomorrow |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The preposition ME (with) requires the accusative case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ex: ME MUA (with me) | ME NE (with us) |
| ME TY (with you) | ME JU (with you) pl. |
| ME ATE (with him/her) | ME ATA, ME ATO (with them) m. f. pl |

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- LËRI! The accent falls on the Ë.

## PROVERBS

**DASHURIA ËSHTË E VERBËR**
Love is blind

**ZANATI NUK TË LË PA BUKË**
The trade will not let you without bread

## TOPIC 11

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT
2. TO REPORT THE LOSS OF AN ITEM OR AN ACCIDENT TO POLICE
3. TO GO TO THE MOVIES, THEATER, CONCERT

## TOPIC 11

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

### CULTURAL NOTE

Community services in Albania have existed for a long time. Banking and other financial institutions operated in the country before, although many of them were foreign-owned. Other community services, such as public utilities have always been operated and funded by the government. Police, firefighters, sanitation workers, and the like, were well-organized although on a limited scale. Again, the countryside has sorely missed these services.

After the war, the communist government became the sole employer. All services were fully taken over by a government intent on changing the entire social fabric of Albania.

These changes involved also the gradual reduction of the family influence, and the gradual disappearance of the extended family. With most of the women joining the working force, full time or part time, and away from home in shops, factories, offices, etc., services such as child care centers and kindergartens became indispensable.

Presently, all community services are severely taxed or handicapped owing to lack of supplies, equipment, and other resources.

## TOPIC 11

1. COMPETENCY: To open a bank account

SITUATION: At the bank

ROLES: PCV - Teller

PCV: Dua të hapë një llogari bankare të thjeshtë, me dollarë.

T: Ke adresë të përhershme në kët vend?

PCV: Po! A duhet depozituar një shumë fillestare?

T: Po! Afërsisht 100 dollarë. Duhet plotësuar edhe formulari.

PCV: Po arka kursimi?

T: Po, ka! Aty nuk ka shumë fillestare.

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankë, ka | bank (the) |
| Llogari, a | account (the) |
| Bankar, e (m. f. sg.) | banking |
| I, e thjeshtë (m. f. sg.) | simple |
| Dollar, i | dollar (the) |
| Adresë, sa | address (the) |
| I përhershëm | permanent |
| Depozituar (v.) | deposited |
| Shumë, ma | sum (the) |

## TOPIC 11

| | |
|---|---|
| Fillestar, e (m. f. sg.) | initial |
| Afërsisht | approximately |
| Plotësuar (v.) | filled, completed |
| Formular, i | form (the) |
| Arka kursimi | Savings Bank |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KËTU PRANË (here nearby) sounds redundant. It is used for emphasis. Compare: ATJE LARG (over there far). PRANË conjunction requiring the dative case.

  Ex: PRANË SHESHI-T (near the square)
  PRANË SHKOLLË-S (near the school)
  PRANË QYTETI-T (near the town)
  PRANË BANKË-S (near the bank)
  (SHESHI and QYTETI are masc. sg.; SHKOLLA and BANKA are fem sg.)

2. COMPETENCY: To report the loss of items or accident to police

SITUATION: Police station

ROLES: PCV - Policeman

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Me leje, zoti Polic! Kam humbur portofolin me të holla. |
| P: | A keni ndonjë ide se ku mund të ketë humbur? |
| PCV: | S'kam asnjë ide. Ndoshta diku që nga shkolla deri tek biblioteka. |
| P: | Çfarë kishte brënda? Cilin keni takuar? |
| PCV: | Asnjëri! Brënda kishe letër-njoftimin, disa fotografi, dhe pak para. |
| P: | Bëni deklaratën, dhe firmoni. Do të bëjmë hetime, e ju lajmërojmë. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Humbur (v.) | lost |
| Portofol, i | wallet (the) |
| Të holla (pl.) also: para | money (the) |
| Ide, ja | idea (the) |
| S'kam (v.) | I don't have |
| Ndoshta | Maybe, perhaps |
| Diku. . . | somewhere |
| Që nga | from. . . |

## TOPIC 11

| | |
|---|---|
| Deri tek | up to. . . |
| Takuar (v.) | met |
| Asnjëri | none, nobody |
| Letër-njoftim, i | identity card |
| Deklaratë, ta | statement (the) |
| Firmoni (v.) | sign it (pl.) |
| Hetim, i | investigation (the) |
| Lajmëroj (v.) | I notify, inform |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- The preterite of the verb: HUMB (I lose)

  | | |
  |---|---|
  | KAM HUMBUR (I have lost) | KEMI HUMBUR |
  | KE HUMBUR | KENI HUMBUR |
  | KA HUMBUR | KANË HUMBUR |

- KAM NJË IDE (I have an idea); NUK KAM NJË IDE (I have no idea). For further stressing: NUK KAM ASNJË IDE (I don't have no idea at all) double negative.

- QË NGA. . .DERI (From. . .to. . .)

  Ex: QË NGA SHTËPIA DERI NË SHKOLLË (From the house to the school)

### PROVERB

**KUR TË SHIKON, ATËHERE TË KUJTON**
Out of sight, out of mind

## TOPIC 12

## AT THE WORK PLACE

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO ASK FOR LOCATION OF ITEMS IN THE BUILDINGS
2. TO ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT JOB RELATED FUNCTIONS
3. TO REPORT PROBLEMS/PROGRESS ENCOUNTERED IN COMPLETING THE TASK
4. TO GIVE CLASSROOM COMMANDS
5. TO CONVERSE SOCIALLY WITH COWORKERS
6. TO ASK TO BE EXCUSED FROM WORK
7. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS WITH RECEPTIONIST OR SECRETARY IN PERSON
8. TO CONFIRM, CHANGE, OR CANCEL APPOINTMENTS
9. TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND REMUNERATION

## TOPIC 12

## AT THE WORK PLACE

## CULTURAL NOTE

As is the case for other countries, Albanians too work on farms, in factories, shops, schools, and offices.

In spite of the communist government's efforts "to forcibly industrialize" the country, about 65 percent of the local population lives in the countryside, as Albania remains primarily an agricultural country.

Farm work is still harsh. The mechanization of farm work is in its initial stage, and most of the jobs are done by hand. Foreigners are suprised to see that most of the farm work is done by women who are constantly seen in the fields, while many men still congregate and chat leisurely, or play games in the village's coffeehouses.

In the cities, the regimented working class is beginning to break down. Most factories, if not closed, are operating only part time. Workers by hundreds of thousands live on a meager unemployment check known as "tetëdhjetëshi," (80 percent) of the salary paid by the government. In mines and large metallurgical plants, working conditions are described as deplorable. Even working in schools and hospitals is becoming more difficult with every passing day for lack of basic conditions such as heat in winter and water in summer. Office jobs remain attractive still, as they are generally perceived as being comfortable and perhaps more lucrative.

All in all, forcible industrialization has also added to this gloomy picture, bringing in heavy pollution leading to serious health hazards in the work place.

## TOPIC 12

1. COMPETENCY: To ask for location of items in building

SITUATION: In the school

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

PCV: Kjo është klasa ime?

I: Po! Dhoma pranë është biblioteka.

PCV: Ku është zyra e drejtorit?

I: Në katin e dytë. Ti je këtu në katin e parë.

PCV: Ku duhet të drejtohem për shkumës dhe letër?

I: Në sekretari, Është përballë zyrës së drejtorit.

PCV: Nuk kemi pasur letër dhe shkumës për muaj me rradhë.

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Bibliotekë, ka | library (the) |
| Drejtor, i | principal (the) |
| Kat, i | floor (the) |
| I, e parë | first |
| I, e dytë | second |
| Të drejtohem (v.) | I address myself |
| Shkumës, i | chalk (the) |
| Letër, tra | paper (the) |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Sekretarí, a | Secretariat (the) |
| Pranë | next to |
| Përballë | opposite to (across from) |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Korridor, i | hallway (the) |
| Nevojtore, rja | rest rooms (the) |
| Palestër, a | gym |
| Infermjerí, a | nurse's office |
| Fusha suportive | sports field |
| Laps, i | pencil (the) |
| Pendë, da | pen (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Preposition NË (in) indicates place and requires the accusative

  Ex: NË KATIN E PARË (in the first floor)
  NË KATIN E DYTË (in the second floor)
  NË KLASËN TIME (in my class)
  NË SEKRETARINË (in the secretariat)

- ORDINAL NUMBERS are treated as adjectives with a prefix and a prepositive article.

  Ex: I MIRË, E MIRË, TË MIRË (good) m., f., sg. pl.

| | Cardinal | Ordinal |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | NJË | I PARË, E PARË, TË PARË |
| | DY | I DYTË, E DYTË, TË DYTË |
| | TRE | I TRETË, E TRETË, TË TRETË |

## TOPIC 12

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHKUMËS Accent on the U. The Ë is stressed. (English approximation: shkoo-mess)

## TOPIC 12

2. COMPETENCY: To ask questions about job related functions

SITUATION: In the school

ROLES: PCV - The Principal

P: Mirë-se-vini në shkollën tonë!

PCV: Falemnderit! Gëzohem që jam këtu.

P: Ju do të mësoni klasët me studentë të shkollës së mesme

PCV: Janë të gjithë fillestarë në anglisht?

P: Pothuajse! Disa kanë mësuar pak më parë.

PCV: Atëherë është e nevojshme që të japim një provim për të parë nivelin e tyre.

P: (Është) mendim i mirë!

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mirë-se-vini! | Welcome! |
| Tonë (accus. of jonë) | our |
| Gëzohem që (expr) | I am happy that |
| Shkolla e mesme | the high school |
| Fillestar, i | beginner (the) |
| Pothuajse! | almost |
| Atëherë | then; in that case |
| I nevojshëm, e nevojshme | necessary (m. f. sg.) |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Për të parë (v.) | to see (infinitive) |
| Nivel, i | level (the) |
| I, e, tyre (m. f.) | their |
| Mesatar, e | intermediate |
| I, e avancuar | advanced |
| Mendim i mirë! | Good idea! |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SI SHKON? (How are things going?) Also: SI VETE? is used.
- PO + verb relates the meaning of an action in progress.

  Ex: PO PËRGATIT (I am in the process of preparing)

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To report problems/progress encountered in completing the task |
|  | SITUATION: | Principal's office |
|  | ROLES: | PCV - Principal |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| P: | Si shkon kursi i anglishtes? |
| PCV: | Mirë. Mund të vete akoma më mirë. |
| P: | Përse? Keni ndonjë problem? |
| PCV: | Disa studentë vijnë në klasë të papërgatitur |
| P: | Studentët janë njëlloj kudo, apo jo? |
| PCV: | Ke të drejtë! |

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Si shkon. . . | How does it go. . . |
| Kurs, i | course, the |
| Mund të vete | can it go |
| Akoma | still, yet |
| Plotësuar (v.) | completed |
| I, e, të papërgatitur | unprepared |
| Njëlloj | the same |
| Kudo | anywhere |
| Apo jo? | Isn't that so? |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Ke të drejtë! | You're right! |
| Provim, i | exam (the) |
| I, e fundit | last (m. f. sg.) |
| A ka mundësi? (expr) | Is it possible? |
| Raport, i | report (the) |
| Në lidhje me | concerning, in relation to |
| Na e dërgoni | send it to us |
| Maqinë shkrimi | typewriter |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Adjectives with no articles:

| | |
|---|---|
| FILLESTAR (m. sg.) | FILLESTARE (f. sg.) |
| FILLESTARË (m. pl..) | FILLESTARE (f. pl.) |
| MESATAR (m. sg.) | MESATARE (f. sg.) |
| MESATARË (m. pl.) | MESATARE (f. pl.) |

## TOPIC 12

4. COMPETENCY: To give classroom commands

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV - Albanian students

PCV: Mirëdita! Hapni librin në faqen 50, ju lutem.

AS: Nuk kam libër.

PCV: Lexoni së bashku me Arditën. Tani çdonjeri praktikon dialogun me kolegun pranë. Keni pyetje për të bërë?

AS: Zoti Mark! Ç'do të thotë fjala "DIET"?

PCV: Do të thotë të ruhesh nga ushqimi që shton peshën e trupit.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Së bashku | together |
| Tani | now |
| Do të thotë? (expr) | it means |
| Ç'do të thotë (expr) | what does it mean? |
| Çdonjeri | each one |
| Praktikoj (v.) | I practice |
| Koleg, u | colleague (the) |
| Pranë | next to |
| Për të bërë (v.) | to do, to make |
| Dietë, ta | diet (the) |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Ruhem (v.) | I watch myself |
| Ushqim, i | food (the) |
| Vazhdoj (v.) | I continue |
| Shtoj (v.) | I add |
| Peshë, sha | weight (thé) |
| Trup, i | body (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- JA KU ËSHTË! (Here it is!)
  JA KU JANË! (Here they are!)

- Ç'DO TË THOTË? (What does it mean?) does not change.
  DO TË THOTË. . . (It means. . .)
  NUK DO TË THOTË. . . (It does not mean. . .)

- PËR TË BËRË (to do, to make) the infinitive form

- LEXONI NË HESHTJE (Read in silence)
  LEXONI ME ZË (Read loudly)

- NJË (one)
  NDONJË (some, any)
  ASNJË (no one)

## TOPIC 12

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | COMPETENCY: | To converse socially with coworkers |
|  | SITUATION: | Faculty room |
|  | ROLES: | PCV - Ilir |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| I: | Si e kalove ditën sot? |
| PCV: | Mirë, kam folur shumë në klasë. |
| I: | Është natyra e profesionit tonë. |
| PCV: | Nuk gjej kohë të lexoj për vehte, ose të dal pak. . . |
| I: | As unë. Jam i zënë vazhdimisht. |
| PCV: | Tani, kemi pushimet e Vitit të Ri. |
| I: | Ç'të bësh më parë? Ka kaq gjëra për të bërë. . . |

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Si e kalove? (expr) | How did you spent (the time)? |
| Profesion, i | profession (the) |
| Nuk gjej (v.) | I do not find |
| Për vehte | for self |
| Dal (v.) | I go out |
| As unë! | Neither do I ! |
| Vazhdimisht | continually |
| Viti i Ri | the New Year |
| Ç'të bëjsh më parë? (expr) | What to do first? |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Ka kaq. . . | There are so many. . . |
| Gjë, ja | thing (the) |

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR NOTES

| | |
|---|---|
| AS UNË (neither I) | AS NE (neither we) |
| AS TI (neither you) | AS JU (neither you) |
| AS AI (neither he) | AS ATA (neither they - m. pl.) |
| AS AJO (neither she) | AS ATO (neither they - m. pl.) |

## PRONUNCIATION NOTES

- Albanian intonation is relatively flat. Stress is usually placed on a word for emphasis.

  Ex: JAM I ZËNË VAZHDIMISHT (I am constantly busy)
  VAZHDIMISHT JAM I ZËNË (Constantly I am busy)

  The stress is placed on VAZHDIMISHT (constantly) because that is the message we are emphasizing.

## TOPIC 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | COMPETENCY: | To ask to be excused from work |
| | SITUATION: | At home (on phone) |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Principal |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Alo! Mund të flas me drejtorin, ju lutem? |
| P: | Alo, Mark? Unë jam drejtori. Si je? |
| PVC: | Nuk jam mirë. Kam një të ftohtë. |
| P: | Më vjen keq. Ke nevojë për pushim? |
| PCV: | Po! Prandaj nuk kishe mundësi të vij në shkollë dje. |
| P: | E kuptoj. Mos u shqetëso! Dëgjo! Kujdesohu për shëndetin. |
| PCV: | Fola në telefon dje, por linja ishte e zënë. |
| P: | Për fat të keq, kemi vetëm një telefon në shkollë. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Mund të flas? | May I speak? |
| Kam një të ftohtë | I have a cold |
| Prandaj | That's why |
| Mundësi, a | the possibility |
| Të vij | that I come |
| Dëgjo! | listen |
| Mos u shqetëso! (expr) | Don't worry! |
| Kujdesohu! (v.) | Take care! |

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## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Shëndet, i | health (the) |
| Me shëndet! | To you health! Cheers! |
| Për fat të keq (expr) | unfortunately |
| Për fat të mirë (expr) | fortunately |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- JAM MIRË (Lit. I am well; I feel well)
  NUK JAM MIRË (I am not feeling well)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHQE-TË-SO-NI: The accent falls on O. English approximation: shchet-sow-nee

## TOPIC 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | COMPETENCY: | To make appointments with receptionist or secretary in person |
| | SITUATION: | Reception room |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Receptionist |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Quhem Mark. Jam vullnetar i Korpusit të Paqës. Dëshiroj të flas me Drejtorin. |
| R: | Cila është arsyeja? |
| PCV: | Dua të diskutoj raportin përfundimtar |
| R: | Drejtori është i lirë në orën tre. A jeni të lirë ju? |
| PCV: | Shumë mirë. Në orën tre edhe unë jam i lirë. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Vullnetar, i | volunteer (the) |
| Shoh (v.) | I see |
| Arsye, ja | reason (the) |
| Diskutoj (v.) | I discuss |
| Raport, i | report (the) |
| Përfundimtar, e | final (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e lirë | free (m. f. sg.) |

## TOPIC 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | COMPETENCY: | To confirm, change, or cancel appointments |
| | SITUATION: | At the Receptionist |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Receptionist |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Kam një takim me drejtorin në orën tre. |
| R: | Një minutë, ju lutem. Ju jeni Zoti Mark? |
| PCV: | Po! Kam një problem. Nuk jam i lirë në orën tre. Mund të ndryshohet takimi për në orën tre e gjysëm? |
| R: | Një minutë të shikoj kalendarin, ju lutem. Më vjen keq. Ka një tjetër takim. Po në orën katër? |
| PCV: | Shumë mirë. Do të vij në orën katër. Mirë-u-pafshim! |
| R: | Mirë-u-pafshim! |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Takim, i | appointment (the), meeting (the) |
| Ndryshoni (v.) | you change (pl.) |
| Kalendar, i | calendar (the) |
| Konfirmoj (v.) | I confirm |
| gjysëm, sma | half (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KAM NJË TAKIM (I have a meeting) it also means: I have an appointment. The following forms are used:

  KËRKOJ NJË TAKIM (I would like an appointment)
  KONFIRMOJ TAKIMIN (I am confirming the appointment)

## TOPIC 12

DUA TË NDRYSHOJ TAKIMIN (I would like to change the appointment)

DUA TË SHLYEJ TAKIMIN (I would like to cancel the appointment)

- Sometimes the word APUNTAMENT is also used for:appointment.

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- SHLY-EJ:The accent falls on the Y. (EJ as AY in lay)

TOPIC 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | COMPETENCY: | To respond to questions on working conditions and remuneration |
| | SITUATION: | In a club |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Albanian friend |

| | |
|---|---|
| AF: | Të pëlqen puna në shkollë? |
| PCV: | Shumë. Lodhem, por kam kënaqësi të madhe. |
| AF: | Sigurisht ju paguajnë mirë. |
| PCV: | Nuk kemi rrogë. Kemi një shpërblim të vogël. |
| AF: | Sa të vogël? |
| PCV: | Oh! mjafton për nevojët tona të përditshme.. |
| AF: | Jeni me të vërtetë të dedikuarë! |
| PCV: | Është një rast i mirë për mua të jetoj në një vend interesant. |

VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Të pëlqen! | Do you like it? |
| Lodhem (v.) | I get tired |
| Kënaqësi, a | satisfaction (the) |
| Rrogë, ga | salary (the) |
| Shpërblim, i | allowance, reward |
| Sa të vogël? | How little? |
| Përditshëm, e | daily (m. f. sg.) |

## TOPIC 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Vend, i | country (the) |
| Rast, i | opportunity (the), occasion (the) |
| I, e dedikuar | devoted (m. f. sg.) |
| Jetoj (v.) | I live |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- TË PËLQEN? (You like it?)
  PO, MË PËLQEN! (Yes, I like it!)
  JO, NUK MË PËLQEN (No, I don't like it)

- SA E KENI RROGËN? (What's your salary?)

  Expressions: KAM NJË RROGË TË MIRË. (I have a good salary.)
  KAM NJË RROGË TË VOGËL. (I have a small salary.)

### PROVERBS

**MIKU I MIRË TË NDERON SHTËPINË**
A good friend brings honor

**DETI ME KËMBË NUK KALOHET**
You can walk by foot on the sea

## TOPIC 13

# MEDICAL

## COMPETENCIES

1. TO INQUIRE ABOUT MEDICAL CARE
2. TO DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS AND RESPOND TO QUESTIONS
3. TO PURCHASE MEDICINES AND UNDERSTAND THEIR USE
4. TO DESCRIBE ONE'S EMOTIONAL STATE
5. TO ACT IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

## TOPIC 13

## MEDICAL

### CULTURAL NOTE

Before WW II, the health care system in Albania was in its rudimentary stage. The entire structure was based on the former military hospitals inherited mainly from the invading armies of Turkey, Austria, and Italy. To this motley structure, one must add a few private clinics, and health centers supported by Catholic religious orders, especially in the North.

The situation in the countryside was deplorable. Except for a campaign to fight malaria by the Rockefeller Foundation, no major efforts were undertaken to eradicate such devastating diseases as TB and venereal diseases. One had to walk many miles to reach a doctor's office. The number of physicians - all educated abroad - was minimal , and the profession was limited mainly to the children of the rich.

After WW II, Albania has witnessed notable growth in health care. Preventive medicine has been especially successful. From pregnancy to early childhood, mothers and children have been the object of a well-organized - although limited - health care system, starting from scratch and with admirable results in reducing infant mortality.

Hospitals and dental clinics also have been built in all parts of the country, including the remote areas. Unlike before the war, medical students can now earn their medical degree within the country, at the University of Tirana Medical School. As a result of this activity, the life expectancy of the population has dramatically increased.

Nevertheless, health care currently suffers seriously from lack of medicine, medical equipment, detergents, and other essential necessities. A good part of this need has been filled through charitable, private, and governmental assistance from the U.S. and Europe.

## TOPIC 13

1. COMPETENCY: To inquire about medical care

SITUATION: At the office

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Më thuaj, si është rregulluar shërbimi mjeksor këtu? |
| I: | Është i përgjithshëm dhe është pa pagesë. |
| PCV: | Menjëfjalë, mjafton të shkojsh të mjeku në një klinikë. |
| I: | Po! Megjithatë, duhet të jeshë në marrëdhënje pune me shtetin. |
| PCV: | Po shërbimet e spitalit, ilaçet, etj? |
| I: | Në spital shkohet me rekomandimin e mjekut. Ilaçet gjithashtu janë pa pagesë. |
| PCV: | Ka mjekë privatë? |
| I: | Po! Tek ata duhet të paguash. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Rregulluar (v.) | organized |
| Shëndetsor, e | related to health |
| Pa pagesë | without paying |
| Menjëfjalë | in a word |
| Mjafton | it's sufficient |
| Klinikë, ka | clinic (the) |
| Marrëdhënje, ja | relationship |

## TOPIC 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Shtet, i | State (the) |
| Spital, i | hospital (the) |
| Shërbim, i | service (the) |
| Rekomandim, i | recommendation (the) |
| Privat, e | private (m. f. sg.) |
| Publik, e | public (m. f. sg.) |
| Tek | at, to, by |
| Paguar (v.) | paid |

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambulancë-ca | ambulance (the) |
| Infermierí, a | Nurse's office |
| Infermier, i | nurse (male) |
| Infermiere, rja | nurse (female) |
| Ndihmës mjek | assistance doctor |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- SI ËSHTË RREGULLUAR? (How is organized?) passive form
  SI KA RREGULLUAR? (How has he organized?) active form

- The expression MJAFTON (It's sufficient) requires the subjunctive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ex: MJAFTON | TË | SHKO-J | (It's enough for me to go) |
| " | " | SHKO-SH | for you |
| " | " | SHKO-JË | for him/her |
| " | " | SHKO-JMË | for us |
| " | " | SHKO-NI | for you (pl.) |
| " | " | SHKO-JNË | for them |

## TOPIC 13

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- MARRË-DHËN-JE: The stress falls on the second Ë (English approximation: marr-then-ye)

# TOPIC 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | COMPETENCY: | To describe symptoms of illness and respond to questions |
| | SITUATION: | At the doctor's office |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Physician |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ph: | Më thuaj ç'ke? |
| PCV: | Kam dhëmbje koke. |
| Ph: | Ke temperaturë? Le të shohim pak! |
| PCV: | Gjithashtu kollitem shumë. |
| Ph: | Ke oreks? Ke dëshirë për të ngrënë? |
| PCV: | Jo! Vetëm për të pirë. |
| Ph: | Duket se ke një grip. Të jap një reçetë. Pusho në krevat. |
| PCV: | Falemnderit, doktor. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dhëmbje, ja | pain, ache (the) |
| Kokë, ka | head (the) |
| Temperaturë, ra | temperature (the) |
| Kollitem (v.) | I cough |
| Oreks, i | appetite (the) |
| Për të ngrënë | to eat |
| Për të pirë | to drink |

## TOPIC 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Grip, i | flu (the) |
| Reçetë, ta | prescription (the) |
| Pusho (v.) | rest! |
| Le të shohim pak! (exp) | Let us see a little! |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KAM DHËMBJE (I have an ache) can be used for all parts of the body, unlike in English (Ex: Headache, back pain, sore throat)

## TOPIC 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | COMPETENCY: | To purchase medicine and to understand their use |
| | SITUATION: | In a pharmacy |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Pharmacist |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ph: | Çfarë dëshironi? |
| PCV: | Kam një reçetë mjeku për ilaçe. |
| Ph: | Po! E-mycin dhe aspirina. Dy E-mycin çdo ditë. |
| PCV: | Falemnderit. Sa kushton? |
| Ph: | Paguajnë Sigurimet Shoqërore. Mos harro të pish sa më shumë lëngje. |
| PCV: | Dua të ftohta. |
| Ph: | Jo! Të ngrohta. Çaj, qumësht, dhe po të duash edhe kos. |
| PCV: | Kuptoj. Falemnderit. |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Recetë, ta | prescription (the) |
| Aspirinë, na | aspirin (the) |
| Sigurimet Shoqërore | social security |
| Pi! | drink |
| Sa më shumë | as much as possible |
| Lëng, u | liquid (the) |
| Çaj, i | tea (the) |

## TOPIC 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Qumësht, i | milk (the) |
| I, e ngrohët | hot |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PAGUAJNË SIGURIMET SHOQËRORE (lit. Pay Social Security) Subject is placed after the verb to stress the word "pay"
- Imperative: PI! (Drink!) sing. HA! (Eat!) sing.
  PINI! (Drink!) plural HANI! (Eat!) plural

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- QUMËSHT: The accent falls on the U. The Ë is heard. English approximation: choo-musht

## TOPIC 13

4. COMPETENCY: To describe one's emotional state

SITUATION: At home, in bed

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Ndiehem shumë keq. I tërë trupi më dhëmb. |
| I: | Do kalojë edhe kjo. |
| PCV: | Nuk kam shije për asgjë. |
| I: | Po duhet të hashë diçka. |
| PCV: | Edhe për të folur më vjen rëndë. |
| I: | Tani do të lë vetëm. |
| PCV: | Jo, Jo! Sepse mërzitem shumë. |

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Ndiehem (v.) | I feel |
| I, e tërë | the entire |
| Trup, i | body (the) |
| Më dhëmb (v.) | I feel pain |
| Asgjë | nothing |
| Të hash (v.) | you must eat (sing.) |
| Më vjen rëndë (expr) | I find it difficult |
| Mërzitem (v.)(passive form) | I get bored |

## TOPIC 13

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- MË DHËMB (It pains me, it hurts) NA DHËMB (it hurts us)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MË | DHËMB | (It pains me, it hurts) | NA | DHËMB | (it hurts us) |
| TË | " | ( you ) | JU | " | ( you) plural |
| I | " | ( him/her ) | U | " | ( them) |

- NUK KAM SHIJE PËR ASGJË (I have no taste for nothing) The double negative is used for emphasis.

## TOPIC 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | COMPETENCY: | To act in an emergency situation |
| | SITUATION: | In the street |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Police |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCV: | Alo! Policinë ju lutem. |
| P: | Alo! Këtu flet Stacioni i Policisë. Çfarë dëshironi? |
| PCV: | Në Rrugën Durrësi, pranë Spitalit ka një aksident. |
| P: | Me automobil? Është i rëndë? |
| PCV: | Po! Maqina zuri një burrë që është shtrirë dhe i gjakosur. |
| P: | Tani vjen ambulanca. E dini numrin e maqinës. |
| PCV: | Jo! Ishte një Peugeot ngjyrë blu. |
| P: | Falemnderit! |

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Polici, a | police (the) |
| Këtu flet | here speaks |
| Aksident, i | accident (the) |
| Automobil, i | car (the) |
| I, e rëndë | serious, heavy |
| Maqina | car (the) |
| Zuri (v.) | hit (lit: caught) |

## TOPIC 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Burrë, i | man (the) |
| I, e shtrirë | laying (m. f. sg.) |
| I, e gjakosur | bleeding (m. f. sg.) |
| Ngjyrë blu | blue color |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- KËTU FLET. . (lit: here speaks) is used as: This is. . .speaking.
- The expression MAQINA ZURI (lit: the car caught) is used for: the car hit.

### PROVERB

**PËR NJË SHAMATË DUHEN DY VETA.**
It takes two to quarrel.

# TOPIC 14

## RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

### COMPETENCIES

1. TO DESCRIBE THE ALBANIAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS
2. TO REPORT ON PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH ALBANIAN FRIENDS IN THE U.S.
3. TO EXPLAIN THE U.S. ASSISTANCE TO ALBANIA
4. TO DISCUSS COMMON INTERESTS: PEACE, YOUTH, MUSIC, ART, AND ENVIRONMENT

## TOPIC 14

## RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

### CULTURAL NOTE

People to people relations between the U.S. and Albania began with the first Albanian emigrant reaching the shores of America in 1882. After that day, small groups of Albanians followed until WW I. Most of them settled in the New England area. In Boston, New York, and Jamestown the first small Albanian communities established new churches, new cultural and political groups and associations (prominent among them being VATRA of Boston), newspapers, clubs, etc. helping considerably the avent of Albania's independence, in November 28, 1912. During WW I several hundred Albanians served with the U.S. Army in Europe.

In 1917, Albanians in America drew the attention of President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. Both promised to assist the newly formed country at the Paris Peace Conference, and they did so. The concept of America as an ally of Albania was thus founded on solid grounds, and remained strong thereafter.

After WW I about 10,000 Albanian-Americans returned to Albania with a desire to help but with little success. Many Americans too became attached to the Albanian cause. Names such as Charles Crane, Teliord Erickson, Harry T. Fultz, and Rose W. Lane, and organizations Near East Foundation, American Junior Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation are well known in Albania for their charitable and educational efforts.

During WW II, Albania sided with the Allies, but after the communist takeover of the country, relations with the U.S. were broken until March 1991. Presently, there is a significant interest shown for Albania among the official circles in Washington, D.C. as well as in the private sector. Large amounts of food and medicine have been dispatched to alleviate the present crisis situation. Even today, America, in the eyes of most Albanians is the land of the free and, of course, the land of "of milk and honey."

Such an idealized view of the U.S. is certainly due to the substantial financial, economic, and cultural achievements of the Albanian communities in the U.S., which have now grown especially with the emigration of Albanians in Yugoslavia, victims of political repression. It is believed that the number of Albanians in the U.S. has passed the 300.000 mark. Many of them have distinguished themselves in the world of business, a flashpoint of attraction for the improvished masses of "mother Albania."

America is also perceived as the main hope for the economic recovery of that country, and Americans are, as a result, most welcome by the local population.

A new feature of modern Albania today is the widespread study of English language.

## TOPIC 14

1. COMPETENCY: To describe the Albanian community in the U.S. and its achievements

SITUATION: In a club

ROLES: PCV - Ilir

I: Kemi dëgjuar për komunitetin shqiptar në Amerikë.

PCV: Sigurisht! Ka mjaft shqiptarë në Amerikë.

I: Ku janë përqëndruar më shumë?

PCV: Ne fillim, Bostoni njihej mirë si qëndra e shqiptarëve Tani janë edhe Nju Jorku, Detroiti, dhe Çikagoja.

I: Përse njihej Bostoni më shumë se qytetet tjera?

PCV: Sepse ishte qëndra e Kishës Orthodokse Shqiptare dhe e Vatrës.

I: Po! Kemi dëgjuar për Kishën, per Vatrën, për Nolin, për Konicën. . .

PVC: Ka edhe shumë shqiptarë të tjerë që kanë pasur sukses në Amerikë.

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Dëgjuar (v.) | heard |
| Komunitet, i | community (the) |
| Mjaft | enough, sufficient |
| Amerikë, ka | America |
| Përqëndruar (v.) | concentrated |
| Në fillim | at the beginning |
| Fillim, i | beginning (the) |

## TOPIC 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Njoh (v.) | I know |
| Qendër, ra | center (the) |
| Qytet, i | city (the) |
| Kishë, sha | church (the) |
| Orthodoks, I | Orthodox (the) |
| Katolik, u | Catholic (the) |
| Noli | Bishop Fan S. Noli |
| Konica | Faik Konitza, writer and diplomat |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Past participle is formed by droping PËR TË from the infinitive.

  Ex: PËR TË DËGJUAR (to listen to) - Past part. DËGJUAR (listened to)
  PËR TË PËRQËNDRUAR (to concentrate) - Past part.
  PËRQËNDRUAR (concentrated)

- The present perfect is formed with the present tense of the auxiliaries JAM (I am) and KAM (I have) plus the past part.

  Ex: KAM DËGJUAR (I have heard, or listen to)
  JAM PËRQËNDRUAR (I am concentrated)

- | | |
  |---|---|
  | MË SHUMË (more) | MË SHUMË SE (more than) |
  | MË PAK (less) | MË PAK SE (less than) |

- PËR KISHËN
  PËR VATRËN

  The preposition PËR requires the accusative.

- VATRA is the Panalbanian Federation of America)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- PËR-QËN-RUAR: Accent on the U.

## TOPIC 14

2. COMPETENCY: To report on personal contact with Albanian friends in the U.S.

SITUATION: In an Albanian family

ROLES: PCV - Albanian host

AH: Atje në Amerikë, (a) keni njohur ndonjë shqiptar?

PCV: Po! Në Nju Jork, kam njohur disa shqiptarë.

AH: Ç'bëjnë? Me ç'punë merren?

PCV: Ai që takova unë, ishte profesor. Gjithnjë flasin për Shqipërinë.

AH: Po të tjerë keni takuar?

PCV: Po! Shumica merren me tregëti, dhe kanë pasur sukses.

AH: Flasin akoma shqip, apo e kanë harruar?

PCV: Prindërit flasin shqip të gjithë. Fëmijët flasin pak. Por kanë hapur shkolla shqipe.

### VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Atje | there |
| Ndonjë | anyone |
| Disa | some |
| Ç'bëjnë | What do they do? |
| Ç'punë | What kind of work |

## TOPIC 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Me ç'punë merren? | What kind of work do they do? |
| Takova (v.) | I met |
| Ishte | he, she was |
| Gjithnjë | constantly |
| Për | for |
| Po të tjerët | as for the others |
| Takuar (v.) | met |
| Shumicë, ca | majority (the) |
| Pakicë, ca | minority (the) |
| Tregëti, a | business (the) |
| Sukses, i | success (the) |
| Akoma | still, yet |
| Shqip | Albanian |
| Gjuha shqipe | Albanian language |
| Harruar (v.) | forgotten |
| Prindërit | parents (the) |
| Fëmijët | children (the) |
| Apo | or |
| Por | but, however |

## TOPIC 14

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- PO as a particle preceding another word, can be translated: What about?

  Ex: PO TË TJERËT? (What about the others?)

## PRONUNCIATION NOTE

- PRINDËRIT Accent on the first I.

## TOPIC 14

3. COMPETENCY: To explain U.S. assistance to Albania

SITUATION: In the classroom

ROLES: PCV -Albanian student Venera

PCV: Ndihma amerikane për Shqipërinë është e ndryshme. Korpusii Paqës është njëra nga ato.

V: Çfarë ndihme tjetër ka sjellë Amerika?

PCV: Ushqime dhe ilaçe të shumëta.

V: Këto janë ndihma të përkohshme. Po më vonë?

PCV: Kam dëgjuar që disa kompani amerikane duan të investojnë në Shqipëri.

V: Kjo është një inisiativë e mirë sepse hapë punë.

PCV: Ke të drejtë! Kinezët kanë një proverb: "Mos më dhuro peshk, më mëso si të peshkoj."

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| I ndryshëm | different |
| Njëri, njëra | one of them (m. f. sg.) |
| Sjellë (v.) | brought |
| Ushqim, i | food (the) |
| Ilaç, i | medicine (the) |
| Të shumëta | abundant |

## TOPIC 14

| | |
|---|---|
| I përkohshëm | temporary (m. sg.) |
| Kompani, a | company (the) |
| Investoj (v.) | I invest |
| Inisiativë, va | initiative (the) |
| Hapë punë (v.) | creates (opens) jobs |
| Kinez, i | Chinese (the) |
| Proverb, i | proverb (the) |
| Dhuro (v.) | donate |
| Peshk, u | fish (the) |
| Mëso (v.) | Teach |
| Peshkoj (v.) | I fish |
| Si | how |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- NJË or NJËRI NGA ATA (one of them, m. sg.)
  NJË or NJËRA NGA ATO (one of them, f. sg.)

  DUA expresses desire. MUND expresses ability
  DUA + të inestoj = I want to invest
  MUND + të investoj = I can invest

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | COMPETENCY: | To discuss common interests: peace, youth, music, arts, and environment |
| | SITUATION: | English club |
| | ROLES: | PCV - Ilir |

I: (A) është rinia amerikane koshiente për problemet shoqërore?

PCV: Mjaft koshiente. Sidomos kundër luftës dhe për paqën.

I: Përveç punës dhe studimeve, çfarë intereson rininë amerikane?

PCV: Unë besoj se muzika e re që filloi me Elvis Preslin dhe me Bitels ka ngjallur interesim të madh në Amerikë.

I: Po arti?

PCV: Arti në Amerikë është shumë ekspresiv. Ai tregon të bukurën dhe të mbrapshtën, nganjëherë në forma shumë të hapura.

I: Dëgjojmë shumë për mbrojtjen e ambientit.

PCV: Po! Tani, të gjithë e kanë kuptuar se jetojmë në një planet, dhe se duhet t'a mbrojmë që të mos fëlliqet aq shumë sa të helmohet atmosfera. Këtu rinia amerikane ka ecur përpara.

## VOCABULARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Koshient, e (m. f. sg) | conscious |
| Shoqëror, e (m. f. sg.) | social |

## TOPIC 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Mjaft | enough, sufficient |
| Sidomos | especially |
| Kundër | against |
| Luftë, ta | war (the) |
| Paqë, qa | peace (the) |
| Përveç | except for, besides |
| Punë, na | work (the) |
| Studim, i | study (the) |
| Intereson (v.) | it interests |
| Muzikë, ka | music (the) |
| Ngjallur (v.) | revived, generated |
| Art, i | art (the) |
| E bukura (f. sg.) | beautiful (the) |
| E mbrapshta (f. sg.) | ugly (the) |
| Nganjëherë | sometimes |
| Megjithate | however, nevertheless |
| Artist, i | artist (the) |
| Mbrojtje, ja | defense (the) |
| Ambient, i | environment (the) |
| Planet, i | planet (the) |
| Mbroj (v.) | I defend |
| Fëlliqet (v.) | gets dirty |

## TOPIC 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Helmohet (v.) | gets poisoned |
| Aq shumë sa. . . | so much as to |
| Atmosferë, ra | atmosphere (the) |

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

- Prepositions in Albanian require a specific noun case.

  Ex: KUNDËR (against) requires the Dative:

  RINIA KUNDËR LUFTËS (Youth against war)
  VARFËRISË (Youth against proverty)

  and PËR (for) requires the accusative:

  RINIA PËR PAQËN (Youth for peace)
  MBROJTJEN E AMBIENTIT (Youth for the defense of the environment)

## PROVERBS

**MË TREGO SHOKËT QË KE, TË TË THEM SE CILI JE**
A man is known by the company he keeps

**PUNË PUNË NATË E DITË, QË TË SHOHIM PAK DRITË**
Work, work day and night, so that you can see some light

# APPENDIX I

## COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

### TOPIC 1. CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

1. To greet and respond to greetings

T: Hello! (Good day!) Students.

PCV: Hello! Teacher.

T: How are you (pl)?

PCV: Fine, thank you. And you (pl)?

T: Fine, thank you. See you again!

PCV: See you again!

2. To introduce oneself and to ask other to introduce themselves

T: My name is Ilir. What's your name?

PCV: My name is Mark.

T: What't your name?

PCV: My name is Ardita.

T: Very well! I am delighted (pleased).

PCV: Thank you, Mr. Teacher.

3. To indicate lack of comprehension and to request repetition

T: Is this your notebook?

PCV: Pardon me! I don't understand you. Repeat it please!

T: Is this your notebook?

PCV: Yes! It is mine. Thank you!

T: Welcome!

4. To ask for clarifications and Albanian words equivalent to English

PCV: Mr. Teacher! Please talk slowly.

T: Excuse me! I will speak slowly.

PCV: Tell me, please, what is the Albanian word for "chair?"

T: The Albanian word is "karrigë."

5. To respond to classroom commands

T: Open your notebook on page five (5). Are you ready?

PCV: Yes! I am ready.

T: Now, copy the sentences, please!

PCV: All of them?

T: No! Do not copy the last sentence. Have you finished?

PCV: Not yet! One minute, please!

6. To explain an absence

T: Is Ardita here?

PCV: No! I am sorry! She is delayed.

T: What happened?

PCV: The bicycle broke down.

## TOPIC 2. CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

1. To ask and respond to personal questions

AH: Mark, how old are you?

PCV: I am 25 years old.

AH: You are young. Are you married?

PCV: No! I am a bachelor. It's still early. And you?

AH: I am 30 years old. An old man.

PCV: No! You're still young. Married?

AH: Yes! I have my wife and two children.

PCV: Two boys? Two girls?

AH: No! One boy and one girl.

PCV: May they live a long life.

2. To describe own family

AH: Mark, do you have (any) brothers and sisters?

PCV: Yes! I have one brother: he is older (bigger), and one sister: she is younger (smaller).

AH: May they live long! Do you have (any) nephews and nieces?

PCV: Yes! I have a nephew, but I don't have a niece.

AH: Do you have any pictures of the family?

PCV: Yes! These are my family members.

3. To ask about host/counterpart family

PCV: Are you a large family?

AH: Yes! I have five brothers and one sister.

PCV: Are they all married?

AH: Not all (of them). Some.

PCV: Do you have nephews and nieces?

AH: Yes! I have seven nephews and one niece.

PCV: Indeed, you are a large family.

AH: Albanians usually have many children.

4. To describe PCV's Role

AH: Did you come here to study?

PCV: No! I came here as a Peace Corps Volunteer.

AH: What's the "Peace Corps"?

PCV: "Peace Corps" is an American organization which helps other countries.

AH: What kind of help?

PCV: "Peace Corps" sends volunteers in more than 60 countries of the world.

AH: I see! And you, what do you do?

PCV: I teach English in a high school. Others teach various trades to young people.

## TOPIC 3. TO TELL TIME AND DATE

1. To find out the time and respond to questions about time

PCV: Excuse me, sir! What time is it?

P: It is seven thirty.

PCV: Oh! My watch says it is seven forty.

P: Your watch is ten minutes ahead.

PCV: I don't understand. This is a good watch.

P: No doubt!

2. To identify the day and the date

PCV: Ilir! What day is today?
I: Today? Oh! Today is Monday.

PCV: Are you sure?
I: Of course! Yesterday, it was Sunday.

PCV: You're right. And, what's the date today?
I: Today is March 22. Spring day.

3. To discuss schedules

C: Tell me: at what time do you leave for Shkodër?
PCV: I think about 11:00 o'clock.

C: When do you expect to arrive there?
PCV: The driver says about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

C: How many days (do you plan) to stay in Shkodër?
PCV: I think two days.

4. To identify daily routines

C: Don't forget! We have a meeting today.
PCV: What meeting?

C: General meeting to prepare for the holiday.
PCV: At what time is the meeting?

C: After the English class.

PCV: I am not free. I am busy.

C: In the afternoon you have another English class.

PCV: Yes! But I am free after 3:00 o'clock.

5. To discuss major holidays

C: This Friday is November 28. It's Flag Day.

PCV: Is this day formally celebrated?

C: Yes! Schools are closed.

PCV: What are the other holidays?

C: They are the New Year and May 1st.

## TOPIC 4. FOOD

1. To describe food needs, preferences

I: I am hungry. And you, are you hungry?

PCV: Yes! Where shall we eat tonight?

I: At the restaurant near the river.

PCV: Very well! I have a yearning for shishkebab.

2. To order food in a restaurant

W: What would you like, sir?

PCV: The menu, please.

W: Are you ready to order?

PCV: Yes! Bring me roasted chicken with rice, please!

W: I am sorry! It has just all gone. But we have lamb with potatoes. Try it!

PCV: Very well! Also a glass of mineral water.

3. To ask for bill and discuss prices

PCV: Waiter! The bill, please!

W: Yes. Right away.

PCV: How much is the meat dish?

W: Thirty leks.

PCV: And the fruits?

W: Ten leks. Likewise the dessert was seven leks.

PCV: Keep the change as a tip.

W: Thank you! Come back again!

4. To ask identity of typical food item of country

F: Tomorrow, I am going to cook by myself.

PVC: What?

F: I am going to prepare burek.

PCV: How is it made?

F: 10-12 layers of dough. Between the layers, I put cheese and eggs, mixed up.

PCV: And then?

F: I bake it in the oven. Then I have also yogurt, cheese, and olives.

PCV: Great!

## TOPIC 5. HOUSING

1. To state one's housing needs

PCV: Good morning! I am looking for an apartment.

L: What kind of an apartment? Small or large?

PCV: Not so large. Average, but I need two bedrooms.

L: What section of town do you prefer?

PCV: Possibly in the Labinoti Street, near the Pedagogical Institute.

L: Here is the list of the available apartments for rent.

2. To inquire about neighborhood/safety

PCV: How is the Labinoti Street?

A: It's large and has a lot of traffic.

PCV: Is there one bus or more that go through?

A: I think two or three buses pass by regularly.

PCV: Apartment complexes usually have problems.

A: The district near the Institute has plenty of private homes.

PCV: In a word, it is a safe area.

A: No doubt about it.

3. To discuss the rental arrangements

PCV: I like the apartment. What's the rent?

A: How much are you willing to pay?

PCV: It depends! How are the rents in this area?

A: Depends on the apartment. The lowest rent is 1,000 lek per month.

PCV: I would like to ask my office, and I'll call you.

A: Very well! I'll wait for you until this evening.

4. To make complaints and request repairs

PCV: Sir! I have problems in my apartment.

L: Really? What kind of problems?

PCV: The roof is leaking, the window glass is broken, and the door doesn't close well.

L: How is it possible? I just had the roof repaired.

PCV: Anyway, it has to be repaired again.

L: Of course! (Today) this afternoon, I will send the carpenter to fix the door.

PCV: Thank you!

L: You're welcome!

5. To identify and locate workmen

PCV: Good morning, Ilir! Do you know any plumber?

I: Yes! I know a plumber who lives here, nearby. What is your problem?

PCV: The faucet in the bathroom leaks constantly. I also need an electrician.

I: Yes! Ask for Mr. Arben. He does good work for me. He is not expensive. Here is his telephone number.

PCV: That's a good idea!

## TOPIC 6. COMMUNICATION

1. To get one's party on line

PCV: Hello! I am looking for the number 28-360, please!

V: Yes! This is the number.

PCV: May I speak to Laura, please?

V: Just a minute, please!

PCV: Thank you!

L: Hello! This is Laura speaking. Who is it?

PCV: Hello, Laura! This is Mark speaking.

L: Oh, Mark! I didn't recognize your voice.

2. To make a phone call from the post office

PCV: I would like to call Shkodër.

O: Go to Cabine 2. Do you have a token?

PCV: No! Give me two tokens, please!

O: Here are two tokens. It is five leks.

3. To ask for operator for assistance

PCV: Hello! Operator? I would like to talk to Shkodër, please!

O: What's your number?

PCV: My number is 2-8-3-6-0.

O: What number do you want?

PCV: I am looking for (I want) the number 3-6-0-2-8 area code 52.

O: Please hold! The line is busy.

4. To leave a message and hang up politely

PCV: Hello! I would like to talk to Ilir, please!

R: I'm sorry! Ilir is not here, now.

PCV: In that case, may I leave a message for him?

R: Of course!

PCV: Please, tell Ilir that we expect him to be in the office tomorrow at 10:00 AM.

R: Ok! I'll tell him as soon as he comes back.

5. To find out the business hours of the Post Office

PCV: Hello! Is this the Post Office?

C: Yes! What can I do for you?

PVC: What are the working hours of the Post Office?

C: From 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

PCV: Another question. What about after 5:00 PM?

C: You (will have to) go to the Central Office.

6. To buy stamps, send telegrams, and mail parcels

PCV: I need two postage stamps, please!

C: Domestic or for abroad?

PCV: Domestic. How much is it?

C: Five leks. Would you like anything else?

PVC: Yes! I would like to send a parcel to America.

C: Fill in the customs form. Here it is.

PCV: Where can one bring the parcel?

C: At the window 4. You will have to weigh it first. Food is not allowed.

## TOPIC 7. TRANSPORTATION

1. To locate means of transportation

PCV: Excuse me! Where is the bus station?

P: It is quite far from here.

PCV: And the taxi station?

P: Here it is, right there. Very close.

PCV: Here is a taxi coming.

P: Very well. Hail it!

2. To ask for destination and distance

PCV: Taxi! Taxi!

D: Where are you going, sir?

PVC: The American Embassy in Tirana.

D: As you wish! I'll take you there.

PCV: Do I have to get off here?

D: Yes! Sir!

PCV: How much does it cost?

D: It is 46 leks.

PCV: Here it is, you have here 50 leks. Keep the change as a tip.

D: Thank you!

3. To purchase tickets

PCV: One ticket for Shkodër, please!

C: One way or round trip?

PCV: Round trip, please! How much is it?

C: It costs 90 leks, and is valid for thirty days.

PCV: At what time does the bus leave?

C: Exactly at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and again at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

4. To ask questions and respond to bus driver's instructions

C: The ticket, please. Where are you going?

PCV: To Shkodër. Are any seats free?

C: Go to the back seats of the wagon (car).

PCV: Where can I put my suitcase?

C: Keep it next to you. Be seated now!

## TOPIC 8. DIRECTIONS

1. To ask for and give location of major building

PCV: Excuse me! Do you know where the Ministry of Education is?

P: No! I think it is near the Ministry of Culture.

PCV: How can I go there?

P: On foot. Straight ahead. It is not far, opposite the Skënderbeu Square.

PCV: Thank you!

P: You are welcome!

2. To ask for and give direction to a place

PCV: Excuse me! Can you tell me where is the General Hospital?

P: Yes! Go straight toward south up to the Elbasani Street.

PCV: And then:

P: Turn to your left and walk one kilometer.

PCV: Where is the hospital?

P: The hospital is on your right.

PCV: What kind of a building?

P: It's a huge building made of red bricks, and holds the flag of the Red Cross.

PCV: Thank you!

P: You are welcome!

## TOPIC 9. SHOPPING

1. To describe needs/ask for availability

PCV: I must go to the marketplace.

AH: What for? What would you like to buy?

PCV: Because, I need a pair of shoes.

AH: In the marketplace there are no shoes. Only in stores you will find shoes.

PCV: I also need some soap, a toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.

AH: Those (items), yes! You will find them in the market.

2. To discuss quality of items

PCV: This cantaloupe looks good. Is it ripe?
V: Of course! Look! It's yellow.

PCV: I don't think so! It seems a little hard to me.
V: This one over here seems to be better.

PCV: It's very soft. It's not fresh.

3. To compare clothing and shoe sizes

D: What would you like, sir?
PCV: A pair of black shoes, size 10 1/2.

D: Sorry, sir! Over here we say number 42.
PCV: Very well! May I try them?

D: Of course! (naturally). Is this your size?
PCV: No! It's too small. Number 43, please!

4. To bargain, to buy, or to refuse items

PCV: Good day, sir!
M: Good day! What would you like?

PCV: A pack of candies.
M: As you wish. Ten leks for the pack.

PCV: Very expensive. A pack of candies costs eight leks.

M: In that case, take it for nine leks.

PCV: No! I am sorry! I don't pay more.

M: Then look at some other store.

5. To pay for items and indicate amount/charge is correct or incorrect.

PCV: How much is the shirt?

M: Fifty-five leks.

PCV: Here you are, sixty leks.

M: Here is the change.

PCV: Pardon me, but here are four leks. You must give back five leks to me.

M: You are right! Sorry! Here is one more lek.

## TOPIC 10. SOCIAL LIFE

1. To greet and engage in small talk

G: Good morning! Come inside, please.

PCV: Good morning! How are you today?

G: Fine, thank you! Sit down a little while.

PCV: No, I can't. It's too hot, isn't?

G: Very hot. Would you like to go for a walk?

PCV: Yes! Get dressed quickly. Let's go toward the park.

G: It appears that is going to rain.

PCV: Amen! The weather will cool off a little bit.

2. To order and accept food and drinks.

G: Shall we stop at this coffeehouse?

PCV: As you wish. Let's sit outside.

G: What would you like to drink?

PCV: Something cold. An iced lemonade.

G: For myself, I will take a beer. Would you like anything to eat?

PCV: Not now. Lunchtime is approaching.

3. To invite and respond to invitations.

I: How about going to the Theatre of Opera and Ballet?

PCV: You think that we still can find seats? It's late.

I: Let's try. There is a performance of the Albanian opera.

PCV: Really? There must be plenty of Albanian dances, songs, and music.

I: Yes! Especially the costumes are quite beautiful.

PCV: I am quite curious to see it. How much is the ticket?

I: It's not too much. 25 leks.

4. To give and respond to compliments.

L: Hello, Mr. Mark! Do you speak Albanian?

PCV: Hello! Yes, I do speak a little.

L: On the contrary! It seems to me that you speak well. Where did you learn it?

PCV: Partly with a book, partly speaking to my Albanian friends.

L: Very well. You have advanced quite well.

PCV: Thank you for the compliment. We will talk again.

5. To describe one's feelings and express gratitude

I: I'm thirsty. Let's take an icecream.

PCV: I'm sorry! It's late, and I'm very tired.

I: Are you going to bed early, tonight?

PCV: I think so. I need some rest. Anyway, thanks for the invitation.

I: You're welcome! We will see each other tomorrow. Good night!

PCV: Good night!

6. To inquire about specific local customs

I: Tomorrow is "November First," All Saints Day.

PCV: Is that so? How is it celebrated here?

I: Usually the Grand Mass is said in the Church; then the crowd goes to the cemetery.

PCV: They visit the graves of their relatives, comrades, and friends.

I: Yes! There, they place flowers, lit candles, and say religious prayers.

PCV: It's a very good custom to remember the dead.

7. To give and accept gifts.

PCV: Good evening, Iris!

I: Good evening and welcome! Come in, please!

PCV: Thank you! I have something for you.

I: Oh, please! It was not necessary. Why do you spend money?

PCV: Something small, as a souvenir. No big expense.

I: And I will keep it as a souvenir. Thank you.

PCV: You're welcome!

8. To indicate to the unexpected visitor that one is busy.

V: Good morning, Mark!

PCV: Good morning! What can I do for you?

V: I will be going to the movies. Will you come with me?

PCV: Excuse me, but I am very busy.

V: Why? What do you have to do?

PCV: I am very busy with office chores.

V: Oh! Leave them for tomorrow.

PCV: No! Today's work is not left for tomorrow.

## TOPIC 11. COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. To open a bank account

PCV: I would like to open a checking account in dollars.

I: Do you have a permanent address in this country?

PCV: Yes! Do I have to deposit any minimum?

I: Yes! Approximately 100 dollars.

PCV: What about a savings bank?

I: Yes! But there you don't need any minimum.

2. To report the loss of an item or an accident to police

PCV: Excuse me, officer! I lost my wallet and my money.

P: Do you have any idea where it could have been lost?

PCV: I have no idea. Probably on my way from school to the library.

P: What was inside? Whom did you meet?

PCV: Nobody! Inside I had my ID card, some pictures and a little money.

P: Please, make a statement and sign it. We will investigate and will notify you.

## TOPIC 12. AT THE WORK PLACE

1. To ask for location of items in building

PCV: Is this my classroom?

I: Yes! The next room is the library.

PCV: Where is the Principal's Office?

I: On the second floor. You are here on the first floor.

PCV: Where should I address myself for chalk and paper?

I: At the secretary's office. It's opposite the Principal's.

PCV: We haven't had paper and chalk for several months.

2. To ask questions about job related functions

P: Welcome to our school!

PCV: Thank you. I am happy to be here.

P: You will be teaching classes with high school students.

PCV: Are they all beginners in English?

P: Almost! Some have studied it before.

PCV: Then it will be necessary to give an exam, so that we can see at what level they are.

P: It's a good idea!

3. To report problems/progress encountered in completing task

P: How is the English course going?

PCV: Well! It could be better.

P: Why? Do you have any problems?

PCV: Some students come to class unprepared.

P: Students are the same everywhere, aren't they?

PCV: You are right!

4. To give classroom command

PCV: Good morning! Open your books to page 50, please!

AS: I don't have a book.

PCV: Share with Ardita. Now, practice the dialogue with the student next to you. Any questions?

AS: Mr. Mark! What does it mean "diet"?

PCV: It means to watch out from the food that makes you fat.

5. To converse socially with coworkers

I: How was your day today?

PCV: Good! I spoke too much in class.

I: That's the nature of our profession.

PCV: I find no time to read for myself or to go out a little. . .

I: Neither do I. I am constantly busy.

PCV: Now, the New Year's recess is coming.

I: What to do first? There are so many things to do. . .

6. To ask to be excused from work

PCV: Hello! May I speak to the Principal, please?

P: Hello, Mark! This is the principal. How are you?

PCV: I am not feeling well. I have a cold.

P: I am sorry (to hear it)! Do you need rest?

PCV: Yes! That's why I couldn't come to school yesterday.

P: I understand. Don't worry about. Listen! Take care of your health.

PCV: I called yesterday, but the line was busy.

P: Unfortunately, we have only one phone in school.

7. To make appointment with receptionist or secretary in person

PCV: My name is Mark. I am a Peace Corps Volunteer. I would like to talk to the Principal.

R: Why would you like to see him?

PCV: I would like to discuss the final report.

R: The Principal is available at 3:00 PM. Are you free?

PCV: Very well. At 3:00 I am free, too.

8. To confirm, change, or cancel appointments

PCV: I have an appointment with the Principal at 3:00 o'clock.

R: One minute, please! You are Mr. Mark?

PCV: Yes! I have a problem. I am not free at 3:00 o'clock. Can I change the appointment for tomorrow to 3:30?

R: One minute, please! Let me see his schedule. Sorry! He has another appointment. What about at four o'clock?

PCV: Very well! I'll come at 4:00 o'clock. See you again.

R: See you again.

9. To respond to questions on working conditions and remuneration

AP: Do you like your job in school?

PCV: Very much so! I get tired, but I derive great satisfaction.

AP: Of course! They must pay very well.

PCV: I don't get a salary. Just a small allowance.

AP: How small?

PCV: Oh! It's sufficient to cover our daily needs.

AP: You're really devoted people.

PCV: It's a good opportunity for me to live in an interesting country.

## TOPIC 13. MEDICAL

1. To inquire about medical care

PCV: Tell me! How are the health services organized here?

I: It's general and is free of charge.

PCV: In a word, you just go to the doctor in a clinic.

I: Yes! Nevertheless, you must have a working relationship with the Government.

PCV: What about hospital services, medicine, etc?

I: At the hospital one goes upon doctor's recommendation. Medicine too is free of charge.

PCV: Are there any private physicians?

I: Yes! At their office one must pay.

2. To describe symptoms of illness and respond to questions

Ph: Tell me, what's wrong?

PCV: I have a headache.

Ph: Do you have temperature? Let me see a little!

PCV: Also, I am coughing a lot.

Ph: How is you appetite? Do you fell like eating?

PCV: No! Only to drink.

Ph: It appears that you have a flu. I am giving you a prescription. Rest in bed.

PCV: Thank you, doctor.

3. To purchase medicine and to understand their use

Ph: What can I do for you?

PCV: I have a doctor's prescription for medicine.

Ph: Yes! E-mycin and some aspirin. Two E-mycin a day.

PCV: Thank you! How much is it?

Ph: Social Security pays for it. Don't forget to get a lot of liquids.

PCV: I like them cold.

Ph: No. Hot liquids. Tea, milk, and if you want yogurt, also.

PCV: I see. Thank you.

4. To describe one's emotional state

PCV: I feel really bad. My entire body is aching.

I: This shall pass too.

PCV: I have no taste to eat anything.

I: But you must eat something.

PCV: Even talking I find it painful.

I: Now, I am leaving you alone.

PCV: No, no! (Don't go) because I get bored.

5. To act in an emergency situation

PCV: Hello! The police, please!

P: Hello! This is the police station. What can we do for you?

PCV: On Durrës Street, near the hospital, there is an accident.

P: Car accident? Is it serious?

PCV: Yes! A car hit a man who is now laying down and bleeding.

P: The ambulance will come right away. Did you get the plate number?

PCV: No! It was a blue Peugeot.

P: Thank you!

## TOPIC 14. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

1. To describe the Albanian community in the U.S. and its achievements

I: We have heard about the Albanian community in America.

PCV: Of course! There are many Albanians in America.

I: Where are they mostly concentrated?

PCV: At the beginning, Boston was well know as a center for Albanians. Now, we have also New York, Detroit, and Chicago, etc.

I: Why is Boston known better than other cities?

PCV: Because it was the center of the Albanian Orthodox Church and of VATRA.

I: Yes, we have heard about the Church, about VATRA, Noli and Konitza.

PCV: There are other Albanians who have achieved success in America.

2. To report on personal contact with Albanian friends in the U.S.

AH: Over there in America, have you met any Albanians?

PCV: Yes! In New York, I have met some Albanians.

AH: What do they do? What kind of jobs do they hold?

PCV: The one that I met was a professor. They all speak constantly about Albania.

AH: Have you met others?

PCV: Yes! Most of them are in business and have been quite successful.

AH: Do they still speak Albanian?

PCV: All parents speak Albanian, their children speak a little. However, they have opened schools to teach Albanian.

3. To explain U.S. assistance to Albania

PCV: American assistance to Albania has different forms. Peace Corps is one of them.

V: What kind of other assistance has America brought in?

PCV: Food and plenty of medicine.

V: All these are temporary assistance. What about later?

PCV: I have learned that there are American companies interested in investing in Albania.

V: This is a good initiative because it creates jobs.

PCV: You are right! The Chinese have a proverb which says: "Don't give me a fish; teach me how to fish!"

4. To discuss common interests: Peace, youth, music, arts, and environment.

I: Is American youth conscious of social problems?

PCV: Quite conscious. Especially, against war and for peace.

I: Besides work and study, what interests most American youth?

PCV: I believe that the new music wave which started with Elvis Presley and the Beatles has generated great interest in America.

I: And art?

PCV: Art in America is very expressive. It shows the beautiful and the ugly, sometimes in very explicit forms.

I: We hear a lot about the protection of the environment.

PCV: Yes! Now, everyone has understood the fact that we all live in one planet, and that we must protect it so that it doesn't get polluted to the point of poisoning the atmosphere. Here American youth has advanced.

## APPENDIX II

## AN OUTLINE OF ALBANIAN GRAMMAR

### Two Dialects

Presently, spoken Albanian has two main dialects, and several subdialects. In Northern Albania and in most of Kosova (Albanians in Yugoslavia) GEG, or GEGNISHTE, is used (about 70 percent of the population). TOSK, or TOSKËRISHTE, is used in Southern Albania, part of W. Macedonia and in Chameria (Albanians in Greece) as well as in South Italy (about 30 percent). However, in our days, the written language has been formed, based mainly on the Tosk dialect, and is officially considered to be "the unified national literary language" (Gjuha kombëtare letrare e njësuar). This "official" status was imposed by the communist leaders with harmful consequences to the natural development process of the language.

The essential differences between the two dialects have been described as being limited mainly to the following four elements:

1. The presence of the nasal in GEG, and its absence in TOSK.

   Ex: zâ (Geg) zë (Tosk) = voice

2. The n between vowel sounds in GEG is transformed into r in TOSK (rhotacism)

   Ex: zâni (Geg) zëri (Tosk) = the voice

   vena (Geg) vera (Tosk) = the wine

3. The diphthong ue (GEG) corresponds to ua (TOSK)

   Ex: grue (Geg) grua (Tosk) = woman

4. The initial vo (GEG), corresponds to va (TOSK)

   Ex: voj (Geg) vaj (Tosk) = oil

"Other morphological differences are gradually diminishing in the literary language, and common forms are progressively comming into use in both dialects." (M. Camaj)

## ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR

### The Accent

Stress in Albanian falls on the next to last syllable.

Ex: shqiptári, studénti, Ardíta (definite form of nouns)

Usually the accent is not used in writing, although sometimes it is relevant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | xhámi (the glass) | xhamí ( mosque) |
| | bári (the grass) | barí (shepherd) |

### The Article (a, an, the)

There are two kinds:

1. Anterior (or prepositive): indefinite NJË

   Ex: një mal (a mountain)

2. Posterior (or postpositve): definite I, U, A, TË

   Ex: mal-i (the mountain) krah-u (the arm)
   vajzë-za (the girl) mish-të (the meat)

The article is also used:

1. To form the genitive case

   Ex: Libri i djalit (the book of the boy)

2. To form many adjectives

   Ex: i kuq, e kuqe (red)

3. To form some pronouns

   Ex: i tij (his), e saj ( hers), i cili (who, which)

4. To form ordinal numbers

   Ex: i pari (the first) e dyta (the second, fem.)

5. To form some nouns

   Ex: e bukura (the beautiful), të ngrënët (the eating), etc.

## The Noun

Contemporary Albanian has two genders: masculine and feminine (the neuter has almost disappeared).

The noun has two forms: definite and indefinite; it may be singular or plural.

### The Gender

There is no marker for gender in the indefinite form of the noun as there is in the definite. This form has a postpositive article, which serves to define the noun (as the English "the").

Ex:

| Indefinite | Definite |
|---|---|
| vend (a place) | vendi (the place) |
| mik (a friend) | miku (the friend) |
| zog (a bird) | zogu (the bird) |
| krah (a wing, an arm) | krahu (the wing, the arm) |
| dhé (an earth) | dheu (the earth) |

(Note: Nouns with a singular definite ending in i and u are masculine)

| | |
|---|---|
| dorë ( a hand) | dora (the hand) |
| lule (a flower) | lulja (the flower) |

(Note: Nouns with a singular definite ending in a are feminine)

### The Plural of Nouns

The indefinite plural ending in a is most common for both masculine and feminine nouns. For the definite form, a -t is added. Ex:

| Indef. sing. | Indef. pl. | Definite pl. |
|---|---|---|
| një spec (a pepper) m. | speca (peppers) | specat (the peppers) |
| një dimër (a winter) m. | dimra (winters) | dimrat (the winters) |
| një vajzë (a girl) f. | vajza (girls) | vajzat (the girls) |

## Declensions

Albanian has an indefinite as well as a definite declension. The definiteness is expressed through the articles. The noun has a pre and a postpositive article. One example to illustrate the system:

| m.s. | f.s. | m.pl. | f.pl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| mal-i (the mountain) | motr-a<br>(the sister) | mal-et | motrat |
| i mal-it (of the m.) | e motr-ës | të mal-evet | të motravet |
| mal-it (to the m.) | motr-ës | mal-evet | motravet |
| acc.mal-in (the mountain) | motr-ën | mal-et | motrat |

Albanian has a system of syntagms from nouns with two or three elements. They are connected by morphemes, I, E, TË, SË.

To illustrate:

Një student i Institutit (A student of the Institute)
Një studente e Institutit (A girl-student of the Institute)
Studentit të Institutit (To the boy-student of the Institute)
Studentes së Institutit (To the girl-student of the Institute)

## The Adjective

The adjective is divided into two classes: with or without an article.

Ex: inteligjent-e (intelligent, m and f. sing.)
i, e, të thatë (dry, m and f. sing)

Adjectives without an article are not declined.

Ex: shkolla fillore, shkollat fillore (elementary school, s)
i shkollës fillore (of the elementary school)

Adjectives with an article mark the gender by prefixing the singular articles:
i (m) e (f) and të (indef. pl)

| Ex: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | i mirë | good, m. sg. |
| | e mirë | good, f. sg. |
| | të mirë | good, m. f. pl. |
| | të mira | good, f. pl. |

Unlike English, Albanian adjectives follow the noun.

Ex: nëna e dashur = the mother dear.

## Comparative and Superlative Forms:

The comparative is construed by means of a particle:

më (more)    më pak (less)    aq. . . .sa (as. . . .as)

Ex: më inteligjent - more intelligent
më pak inteligjent - less intelligent
aq inteligjent sa - as intelligent as

"Than" is translated with "se" or "nga."

The superlative maybe absolute or relative.

Ex: Iliri është studenti më inteligjent në klasë (Iliri is the most intelligent student in class), Iliri është shumë inteligjent. (Iliri is very intelligent.).

## Numbers

They are cardinal and ordinal.

Cardinal numbers do not change, except for 3 (tre, masc.; tri, fem.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | zero | | |
| 1 | një | 11 | njëmbëdhjetë |
| 2 | dy | 12 | dymbëdhjetë |
| 3 | tre (tri) | 20 | njëzet |
| 4 | katër | 21 | njëzet e një |
| 5 | pesë | 30 | tridhjetë |
| 6 | gjashtë | 40 | katërdhjetë |
| 7 | shtatë | 100 | njëqind |
| 8 | tetë | 1000 | një mij |
| 9 | nëntë | 1,000,000 | një milion |
| 10 | dhjetë | 2,000,000 | dy milionë, etc. |

The ordinal numbers are derived from the cardinals by adding a T (except when ending in a T) and the articles I (masc.), A (fem.) at the end. They are treated as adjectives and receive the adjectival articles. (Exception: number 1)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | 1 një - | i pari, e para (the first, masc. and fem.) |
| | 2 dy - | i dyti, e dyta (the second, masc. and fem., |
| | 3 tre - | i treti, e treta (the third, etc.) |
| | 8 tetë - | i teti, e teta (the eighth, etc.) |

Cardinal numbers precede the noun; ordinals follow it.

Tre studentë (three students)

Studenti i tretë (the third student)

**Adverbs**

Adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are invariable. Adverbs are usually placed after the verbs.

Ex: Iliri erdhi sot. (Iliri came today.)
Iliri flet gjermanisht. (Iliri speaks German)

Adverbs deriving from the adjective with an article, keep the form of the masculine adjective dropping the article.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | i mirë (good) | mirë (well) |
| | i keq (bad) | keq (badly) |

Adverbs deriving from adjectives without an article, or from nouns, keep the form of the masculine, most of them adding the suffix -isht (as -ly in English).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | politik-e (political) | politikisht (politically) |
| | ekonomik-e (economical) | ekonomikisht (economically) |

Adverbs of place and time do not follow these rules.

Ex: këtu (here); atje (there); ku (where), etc.

The comparative and superlative forms for the adverbs are similar to those for adjectives.

## The Preposition

Prepositions are divided according to the noun case. To illustrate:

- nominative: te (at, to); nga (from)

Ex: te shtëpia (at the house), nga shtëpia (from the house)

- genitive: none

- dative: mostly denoting places - pranë (near); para (in front of); prapa shtëpisë (behind the house), etc.

- accusative: në shtëpi (in the house); për (for); me (with), etc.

- ablative: prej shtëpisë (from the house)

## The Pronoun

Some pronouns are invariable.

Ex: U (myself, yourself, etc.); U lava (I washed myself)
QË (which, that). Ex: Libri që lexoj (the book that I read)
VETË (self). E bëra vetë (I did it myself)

The variables are divided in the following manner:

a) personal: Unë, ti, ai, ajo, ne, ju, ata, ato
(I, you, he, she, we, you, they, m. they, f.)

b) reflexive: vetë (self); u (myself, etc.)

c) demonstrative: ky, kjo- këta, këto (this, these, masc. fem)
ai, ajo- ata, ato (that one, those ones)

d) possessive: im, yt, i tij, i saj, jonë, juaj, i, e tyre

e) interrogative: kush? (who?); çka (what?); cili-cila? (which one?)

f) indefinite: dikush (someone); askush (none); çdonjëri (each one)

Table of Object Pronouns

Direct | Indirect

MË (me, to me)
TË (you, to you)

E (him, her) | I (to him, to her)

NA (us, to us)
JU (you, to you)

I (them) | U (to them)

(Note: Albanian pronouns have a separate declension system)

**The Verb**

Verbs are regular and irregular, and have the following verbal categories:

1) Voices: active, and medio-passive (including reflexive and impersonal)

2) Moods: indicative, subjunctive, conditional, imperative, participial, gerund, infinitive, optative, admirative (see app 4)

3) Tenses: 3 simple (present, imperfect, past definite), and 5 compounded

The compound tenses are formed with the auxiliaries KAM (I have) and JAM (I am). In their conjugation, Albanian verbs indicate person (1, 2, 3), gender (masc. and fem.), and number (sing. and plural)

To facilitate the conjugation, the forms of the present, past definite, and participle should be known (as in English).

Using the stem of the present indicative as a point of departure, the Albanian verbs fall into two large classes:

1. Verbs with a vowel stem. Ex: PUNO-J (I work) stress on O

2. Verbs with a consonant stem. Ex: HAP (I open)

### Sample of the conjugation of a regular verb

| Present | Imperfect | Past definite | Future | Conditional |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punoj | Punoja | Punova | Do të punoj | Do të punoja |
| Punon | Punoje | Punove | Do të punosh | Do të punoje |
| Punon | Punonte | Punoi | Do të punojë | Do të punonte |
| Punojmë | Punonim | Punuamë | Do të punojmë | Do të punonim |
| Punoni | Punonit | Punuatë | Do të punoni | Do të punonit |
| Punojnë | Punonin | Punuanë | Do të punojnë | Do të punonin |
| (I work | I used to | I worked | I will work | I would work) |

In the **passive voice**, verbs are divided into: (1) those that do not modify the present stem of the active and (2) those that do modify the present stem of the active form.

Ex: kritiko-j (I criticize); (Pass) kritiko-h-em ( I am criticized)
vesh (I dress), (passive) vishem ( I am dressed) e/i

The differences between the passive voice and the reflexive are usually apparent in the use of the verb.

Ex: Vajza e vogël lahet prej s'ëmës. (passive)
The little girl is washed by her mother.

Vajza e vogël lahet (vetë). (reflexive)
The little girl washes herself.

Sample of the indicative present of the passive voice:

| | |
|---|---|
| La-hem (I am washed) | La-hemi (we are washed) |
| La-hesh | La-heni |
| La-het | La-hen |

### Impersonal Verbs

Impersonal verbs appear always in the the 3rd person:

Ex: Bie shi (it rains)

Veton (it's lightening)

Bën vapë (it's hot)

Më pëlqen (I like it)
(It please me)

Frynë erë (it's windy)

Bën të ftohët (it's cold)

Më dhëmb (it hurts)

Më duket (it appears to me)

## Verb Formation

Many new verbs in Albanian are formed from a primary root:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ex: | përpara (in front of) | përparoj (I advance) |
| | mjek (physician) | mjekoj (I cure) |
| | reklamë (advertising) | reklamoj (I advertise), etc. |

## Syntax

1. The sentence structure.

The pattern of the Albanian sentence, as in English is:

subject + predicate + complements

Ex: Iliri studjon gjuhën shqipe. (Iliri studies Albanian.)
s v compl.

Interrogative sentence: Studjon Iliri gjuhën shqipe?
v s compl.

Imperative sentence: Studjoni shqipen! (Study Albanian!)
v compl.

and

Le të studjojë shqipen! (Let him study Albanian!)
Le të bëhet dritë! (Let there be light!)

## List of Albanian Language Declension Cases

| | Sing. Indefinite | Definite | /Plur. Indef-Definite |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nominative<br>(Who? What?) | një vend<br>a place | vendi<br>the place | /vende - vendet<br>places - the places, etc. |
| Genitive<br>(Whose?<br>Of what?) | i, e, një vendi<br>of a place | i, e vendit<br>of the place | /i vendeve-vendevet |
| Dative<br>(To whom?<br>To what?) | një vendi<br>(to) a place | vendit<br>(to) the place | /vendeve-vendevet |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accusative<br>(Whom? what?) | një vend<br>(in) a place | vendin<br>(in) the place | /vende-vendet |
| Ablative<br>(From whom/what?) | (prej) një vendi<br>(from) a place | (prej) vendit<br>(from) the place | /vendeve-vendevet |

**List of Albanian Language Verbal Moods**

1. Indicative: PUNOJ ( work)
2. Subjunctive: TË PUNOJ (that I work)
3. Conditional: DO TË PUNOJA (I would work)
4. Imperative: PUNO! PUNONI! (Work, sing. and plural)
5. Participle: PUNUAR (worked)
6. Gerund: DUKE PUNUAR (working)
7. Infinitive: PËR TË PUNUAR (to work)
8. Optative: PUNOFSHA (so that I may work) expresses wish/curse
9. Admirative: PUNUAKAM! (I am working!) expresses surprise.

## APPENDIX III

## DAYS, MONTHS AND SEASONS OF THE YEAR

### The Calandar

### Days of the week

| | |
|---|---|
| E HËNË | Monday |
| E MARTË | Tuesday |
| E MERKURË | Wednesday |
| E ENJTE | Thursday |
| E PREMTE | Friday |
| E SHTUNË | Saturday |
| E DJELË | Sunday |

### Months of the year

| | |
|---|---|
| JANAR | January |
| SHKURT | February |
| MARS | March |
| PRILL | April |
| MAJ | May |
| QERSHOR | June |
| KORRIK | July |
| GUSHT | August |
| SHTATOR | September |
| TETOR | October |
| NËNTOR | November |
| DHJETOR | December |

**Seasons of the year**

| | |
|---|---|
| PRANVERË | Spring |
| VERË | Summary |
| VJESHTË | Fall |
| DIMËR | Winter |

## APPENDIX IV

## GLOSSARY

NOTE: The following glossary includes words used in this text. Nouns are given in singular indefinite form, and the article-suffixes added for the definite and gender identification. Adjectives are given with the articles I and E for the same reason. Pronouns are given unchanged to avoid confusion. Verbs are given in their present and past definite tenses and participial mood. Some common imperatives are left. Passive voice and impersonals are indicated, as are expressions. Reference numbers indicate topic and competency numbers within that topic.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | interrogative particle | 12/3 |
| a ka. . .? | Is there. . .? | 12/3 |
| a ka mundësi? | is it possible? | 12/3 |
| afër | near, next to | 4/1 |
| afërsisht | approximately | 11/1 |
| afrohet (v.) passive of | is approaching | 10/2 |
| afroj, afrova, afruar | I approach, approached, approched | 10/2 |
| afrohu! (v.) | come closer | 7/4 |
| akoma | still, yet | 1/5 |
| aksident, i | accident | 13/5 |
| akull, i | ice, the | 10/2 |
| akullore, rja | icecream, the | 10/5 |
| ambasadë, da | embassy, the | 7/2 |
| ambient, i | environment, the | 14/4 |
| amerikan, e | american | 2/4 |
| Anglisht | English | 2/4 |
| apel, i | row call, the | 1/6 |
| apo jo | doesn't it | 10/1 |
| apo | or, either | 6/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ardhje, ja | coming, arrival, the | 7/3 |
| ardhur, (v.) vij, erdha | Come, I come, came | 2/4 |
| Ardita | Ardita (girl's name) | 1/2 |
| arrij, (v.) arrijta, arrijtur | I arrive, arrived, arrived | 3/3 |
| arsye, ja | reason, the | 12/7 |
| ashtu qoftë! | amen! | 10/1 |
| asnjë | none | 12/4 |
| asnjëri | none, nobody | 11/2 |
| atje | over there | 3/3 |
| aty | there | 7/1 |
| avancuar, i, e | advanced | 12/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| bakshish, i | tip, the | 4/3 |
| banoj, (v.) banova, banuar | I live, lived, lived | 5/5 |
| bark, u | belly, the | 13/2 |
| babë, baj | father, the | 2/2 |
| besoj, (v.) besova, besuar | I think, thought, thought | 3/3 |
| bëj, (v.) bëra, bërë | I do (make), did, done | 1/6 |
| bën vapë! (expr) | it's hot! | 10/1 |
| bëni shënj! (expr) | wave, hail! | 7/1 |
| bibliotekë, ka | library, the | 12/1 |
| biçikletë, ta | bicycle, the | 1/6 |
| bie shi! (expr) | it rains! | 10/1 |
| biletë, a | ticket, the | 7/3 |
| blej, (v.) bleva, blerë | I buy, bought, bought | 9/1 |
| botë, a | world, the | 2/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| brënda | inside | 10/1 |
| brum,i | dough, the | 4/4 |
| bukë, ka | bread, the | 4/1 |
| bukur, i, e | beautiful | 4/4 |
| burek, u | Albanian pie, the | 4/4 |
| burrë, rri | adult man, the | 2/1 |
| burrëri, a | adulthood, the (also: chivalry) | 2/1 |
| | | |
| centrali telefonik | telephone central, the | 6/1 |
| cila? (fem.) | which? or which one? | 1/4 |
| cilën? (accus.) | which? | 1/5 |
| çaj, i | tea, the | 13/3 |
| çati, a | roof, the | 5/4 |
| ç'bëjnë? | what do they do? | 14/2 |
| ç'bëni? | what do you do? | 2/4 |
| ç'datë | what date | 3/2 |
| Ç'do të thotë? (expr.) | what does it mean? | 1/6 |
| ç'është? | what is it? | 2/4 |
| çfaqje, ja | performance, the | 10/3 |
| çfarë | what kind | 2/4 |
| çka | what? | 1/3 |
| çka ngjarë | what happened | 1/6 |
| ç'orë | what time | 3/3 |
| çmim, i | price, the | 7/3 |
| ç'punë | what kind of work | 14/2 |
| ç'urdhëroni | what would you like | 4/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| dal (v.) dola, dalur | I go out, went out, gone out | 12/5 |
| darkë, ka | dinner, the | 10/2 |
| dedikoj (v). dedikova, dedikuar | I devote, devoted, devoted | 12/9 |
| demokracia shqiptare | the Albanian democracy | 2/3 |
| derë, ra | door, the | 5/4 |
| deri tek | up to | 11/2 |
| deri | until, up to | 5/3 |
| dëgjo! | listen! (sing.) | 12/6 |
| dëgjoni! | listen! (pl.) | 1/5 |
| dëgjoj (v.) dëgjova, dëgjuar | I hear, heard, heard | 14/1 |
| dërgoj (v.) dërgova, dërguar | I send, sent, sent | 6/6 |
| diçka | something | 10/2 |
| di (v.) dita, ditur | I know, knew, known | 8/1 |
| disa | some | 14/2 |
| diskutoj (v.) diskutova, diskutuar | I discuss, discussed, discussed | 12/7 |
| ditë, ta | day, the | 1/1 |
| djal, i | boy, the | 2/1 |
| djalëri, a | boyhood, the | 2/1 |
| djalosh, i | boy, teenager, the | 2/1 |
| djath, i | cheese, the | 4/4 |
| dje | yesterday | 3/2 |
| djem, t | boys, the | 2/1 |
| do gjë? | would you like anything? | 10/2 |
| do (v.) (invariable) | I want (expresses desire) | 1/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| do të thotë (expr.) | it means (to say) | 1/3 |
| dorë, ra | hand, the | 7/1 |
| dorëzoj (v.) dorëzova, dorëzuar | I hand in, handed in, handed in | 6/6 |
| drejtë, i, e | righteous | 8/2 |
| drejtor, i | principal, the | 12/1 |
| drejtoj (v.) drejtova, drejtuar | I address, addressed, addressed | 12/1 |
| drekë, ka | lunch, the | 10/2 |
| dritore, ja | window, the | 5/4 |
| drrasë, sa | board, the | 12/4 |
| dua | I want, I would like | 6/2 |
| dy | two | 2/1 |
| dyqan, i | store, the | 9/1 |
| dyshim, i | doubt, the | 3/1 |
| dhëmb, i | tooth, the | 13/2 |
| dhëmbje, ja | pain, ache, the | 13/2 |
| dhomë, ma | room, the | 5/1 |
| dhuroj (v.) dhurova, dhuruar | I donate, donated, donated | 14/3 |
| | | |
| e | and | 2/1 |
| ec (v.) eca, ecur | I walk, walked, walked | 8/1 |
| edhe | also, and | 5/4 |
| eja këtu! | come over here! (sing.) | 7/4 |
| elektriçist, i | electrician, the | 5/5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| emër, ri | names, the | 1/5 |
| etje, ja | thirst, the | 10/5 |
| ëmbëlsirë, ra | dessert, the | 4/3 |
| është | is | 1/4 |
| falemnderit! | thank you! | 1/1 |
| familje, ja | family, the | 2/3 |
| faqe, qja | page, the | 1/5 |
| fëmijë, ja | child, children, the | 2/1 |
| fëmijëri, a | childhood, the | 2/1 |
| festë, ta | holiday, the | 3/4 |
| festohet (v.) passive | is celebrated | 3/5 |
| festoj, festova, festuar | I celebrate, celebrated, celebrated | 3/5 |
| fetar, e | religious | 10/6 |
| fëlliqet (v.) passive | gets dirty | 14/4 |
| fëlliq, fëlliqa, fëlliqur | I dirty, dirtied, dirtied | 14/4 |
| fillestar, i | beginner, the | 12/2 |
| fillim, i | beginning, the | 14/1 |
| filloj (v.), fillova, filluar | I start, started, started | 3/3 |
| firmoj (v.), firmova, firmuar | I sign, signed, signed | 11/2 |
| fjalë, la | word, the | 12/4 |
| fjetje, ja | sleeping, the | 5/1 |
| flamur, i | flag, the | 8/2 |
| flas (v.), fola, folur | I speak, spoke, spoken | 6/1 |
| fletë, ta | leaf, the | 4/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| flisni! | speak! | 1/4 |
| formë, ma | form, the | 2/4 |
| formular, i | form, questionnaire, the | 6/6 |
| foshnjë, nja | infant | 2/1 |
| foshnjëri, a | infancy (the) | 2/1 |
| fotografi, a | photo, picture, the | 2/2 |
| freskohet (v.), impersonnal | it gets cooler | 10/1 |
| freskoj, freskova, freskuar | I refresh, refreshed, refreshed | 10/1 |
| fshij (v.), fëshiva, fëshirë | I erase, erased, erased | 12/4 |
| ftesë, sa | invitation, the | 10/5 |
| fundit, i, e | last, the | 12/3 |
| furçë, ça | brush, the | 9/1 |
| furrë, rra | stove, the | 4/4 |
| | | |
| gabim, i | mistake, the | 9/5 |
| gaboj (v.), gabova, gabuar | I am wrong, I was wrong, I have been wrong | 9/5 |
| gati | ready | 5/3 |
| gatuaj (v.), gatova, gatuar | I cook, cooked, cooked | 4/4 |
| gëzohem! | I'm glad! | 1/2 |
| gëzuar! | cheers! | 12/2 |
| gisht, i | finger, the | 13/2 |
| gojë, ja | mouth, the | 13/2 |
| grykë, ka | throat, the | 13/2 |
| grip, i | flu, the | 13/2 |
| grua, ja | wife, the | 2/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| gjashtëdhjetë, ta | sixty, the | 2/4 |
| gjej (v.), gjeta, gjetur | I find, found, found | 9/1 |
| gjë, gjëja | thing, the | 10/7 |
| gjellë, lla | dish, the | 4/3 |
| gjellëtore, rja | restaurant, the | 4/1 |
| gjërë, i, e | wide (m. f. sg.) | 5/2 |
| gjimnaz, i | high school, the | 2/4 |
| gjithashtu | likewise, also | 4/3 |
| gjithë (i, e, të) | all (m.f.sg. and pl.) | 2/3 |
| gjithnjë | constantly | 14/2 |
| gjoks, i | chest, the | 13/2 |
| gjuha shqipe | the Albanian language | 14/2 |
| gjuhë, ha | language, the | 3/4 |
| gjysëm, a | half, the | 3/1 |
| gjysh, i | grandfather, the | 2/2 |
| gjyshe, shja | grandmother, the | 2/2 |
| | | |
| ha (v.), hëngra, ngrënë | I eat, ate, eaten | 4/1 |
| hallë, a | aunt, the | 2/2 |
| hap (v.) hapa, hapur | I open, opened, opened | 14/3 |
| hap punë | creates work | 14/3 |
| harroj (v.), harrova, harruar | I forget, forgot, forgetten | 14/2 |
| hej! | hey! | 11/1 |
| helmohet (v.) pass. of | gets poisoned | 14/4 |
| helmoj, helmova, helmuar | I poison, poisened, poisoned | 14/4 |
| heshtje, ja | silence, the | 12/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| hetim, i | investigation, the | 11/2 |
| hidraulik, u | plumber, the | 5/5 |
| holla, të (pl.) | money, the | 11/2 |
| huaj, i, e | foreign | 3/4 |
| humbur, i, e | lost | 11/2 |
| hundë, a | nose, the | 13/2 |
| hipi (v.), hipa, hipur | I get on (climb), climbed, climbed | 7/4 |
| ide, ja | idea, the | 11/2 |
| ilaç, i | medicine, the | 14/3 |
| im, e | my (masc. & fem.) | 3/1 |
| infermeri, a | nurse's office, the | 12/1 |
| inisiativë, va | initiative, the | 14/3 |
| interesoj (v.) interesova, interesuar | I interess, interessed, interessed | 14/4 |
| investoj (v.), investova, investuar | I invest, invested, invested | 14/3 |
| ishte | he, she was | 14/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ja ku është! | here it is! | 5/1 |
| jam (v.) qeshë, qënë | I am, was, been | 5/2 |
| jam kujdesuar (v.), kujdesohem, u kujdesova | I take care, took care, taken care | 12/6 |
| jashtëm, i, e | foreign | 6/6 |
| jetë, ta | life, the | 2/1 |
| jo | no | 1/3 |
| ju lutem! (expr) | please! | 1/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| juaj | your | 3/1 |
| jug, u | south, the | 8/2 |
| | | |
| ka kaq | there are so many | 12/5 |
| kabinë, na | cabin, the | 6/2 |
| kafe, ja | coffee, the | 10/2 |
| kafene, ja | coffeehouse, the | 10/2 |
| kaloj (v.) kalova, kaluar | I pass by, passed by, passed by | 5/2 |
| kam etje (expr) | I am thirsty | 10/5 |
| kamerier, i | waiter, the | 4/3 |
| karrigë, ga | chair, the | 1/4 |
| kat, i | floor, the | 12/1 |
| ke të drejtë! (expr) | you're right! (sing.) | 3/2 |
| keni të drejtë! | you are right! (pl.) | 9/5 |
| keq | badly | 1/6 |
| këthehu! | return! | 8/1 |
| këmishë, sha | shirt, the | 9/3 |
| këmbë, ba | foot, the | 13/2 |
| kënaqësi, a | satisfaction, the | 12/9 |
| këngë, ga | song, the | 10/3 |
| kërkoj (v.), kërkova, kërkuar | I am looking for, ask, asked, asked | 6/1 |
| këta | these (m. pl.) | 2/2 |
| këthehet (v.) pass. of | he, she returns | 6/4 |
| këthej, këtheva, këthyer | I return, returned, returned | 6/4 |
| këtu flet | here speaks | 13/5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| këtu | here | 1/6 |
| kishë, sha | church, the | 10/6 |
| kjo | this (fem.) | 3/1 |
| klasë, sa | class, the | 3/3 |
| koha e drekës | lunch time, the | 10/2 |
| kohë, ha | weather, the | 10/1 |
| kokë, ka | head, the | 13/2 |
| kollitem (v.) kollita, kollitur | I cough, coughed, coughed | 13/2 |
| kombi shqiptar | Albanian nation, the | 2/3 |
| kompani, a | company, the | 14/3 |
| konfirmoj (v.) konfirmuar, konfirmova | I confirm, confirmed, confirmed | 12/8 |
| kopjoni! | copy! (pl.) | 1/5 |
| korpus, i | corps, the | 2/4 |
| korpus i paqës | Peace Corps, the | 2/4 |
| kos, i | yogurt, the | 4/4 |
| kostum, i | costume, the | 10/3 |
| krah, u | arm, the | 13/2 |
| krevat, i | bed, the | 10/5 |
| kryq, i | cross, the | 8/2 |
| kujdesohu! | take care of! (sing.) | 12/6 |
| kujtim, i | remembrance, the | 10/7 |
| kundër | against | 14/4 |
| kuptoj (v.) kuptova, kuptuar | I understand, understood, understood | 1/3 |
| kur | when | 3/3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| kurriz, i | back, the | 13/2 |
| kurs, i | course, the | 12/3 |
| kushëri, u | cousin, the | 2/2 |
| kushërirë, ra | cousin (girl), the | 2/2 |
| kushtoj (v.) kushtova, kushtuar | I devote, devoted, devoted | |
| kushton | it costs | 4/3 |
| kusur, i | rest, the | 4/3 |
| kuti, a | box, the | 9/4 |
| ky | this (masc.) | 3/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| lagje, gjja | district, the | 5/1 |
| lajmëroj (v.) lajmërova, lajmëruar | I notify, inform, notified, notified | 11/2 |
| larg | far | 7/1 |
| largohu! | go further! (sing.) | 7/4 |
| lartë, i, e | high, loud | 1/5 |
| le të provojmë! | let's try it! | 10/3 |
| lejohen (v.) pass. of | are permitted | 6/6 |
| lejoj (v), lejova, lejuar | I permit, permitted, permitted | 6/6 |
| letër njoftim, i | identity card, the | 11/2 |
| letër, ra . | paper, the | 12/1 |
| lexoni! | read! (pl.) | 1/5 |
| lë (v) lashë, lënë | I leave, left, left | 6/4 |
| lëng, u | liquid, the | 13/3 |
| libër, bri | book, the | 1/5 |
| limonadë, da | lemonade, the | 10/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| lirë, i, e | free | 7/4 |
| listë, ta | list, the | 5/1 |
| llogari, a | account, bill, the | 4/3 |
| lodhem (v.) u lodha, jam lodhur (passive) | I get tired, I got tired, I have gotten tired | 12/9 |
| luftë, ta | war, the | 14/4 |
| lule, lja | flower, the | 10/6 |
| lum, i | river, the | 4/1 |
| lutje, ja | prayer, the | 10/6 |
| madh, i | big, large | 2/2 |
| maqinë shkrimi | typewriter, the | 12/3 |
| marrëdhënje, ja | relationship, the | 13/1 |
| mars, i | march, the | 3/2 |
| martuar, i, e | married | 2/3 |
| masë, sa | size, measure, the | 9/3 |
| mbaroj (v.), mbarova, mbaruar | I finish, finished, finished | 4/2 |
| mbaruar, i, e | finished, ended | 1/5 |
| mbesë, a | niece, the | 2/2 |
| mbledhje, ja | meeting, the | 3/4 |
| mbrapshtë, i, e | ugly | 14/4 |
| mbroj (v), mbrojta, mbrojtur | I defend, defended, defended | 14/4 |
| mbrojtje, ja | defense, the | 14/4 |
| mbyllet (v.) pass. | it closes | 5/4 |
| mbyll, mbylla, mbyllur | I close, closed, closed | 5/4 |
| mbyllura, të | closed | 3/5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| me ç'punë merren? | what kind of work do they do? | 14/2 |
| me jetë të gjatë! (expr.) | may he (she) live long! | 2/1 |
| me këmbë (expr.) | on foot | 8/1 |
| me qira (expr.) | for rent | 5/1 |
| me shëndet! (expr.) | cheers, to your health! | 12/6 |
| me | with | 1/5 |
| mendim, i | thought, the | 5/5 |
| menjëfjalë | in a word | 5/2 |
| mes, i | middle, the | 4/4 |
| mesatar, e | average, intermediate (masc. & fem.) | 5/1 |
| mesazh, i | message, the | 6/4 |
| Meshë, sha | Mass, the | 10/6 |
| Më falni! (expr.) | excuse me! | 1/3 |
| më dhëmb (v.) impersonal | I feel pain | 13/4 |
| më e ulët | lower | 5/3 |
| më pëlqen | I like it | 5/3 |
| më heret | earlier | 1/6 |
| më parë | before; also: first | 1/6 |
| më shumë se | more than | 2/4 |
| më të djathtë | to the right | 8/1 |
| më thoni! | tell me! (pl.) | 1/4 |
| më thuaj! | tell me! (sing.) | 8/2 |
| më vete mirë (expr) | fits me well, also: it goes well | 9/3 |
| më vjen keq (expr) | I am sorry, I regret | 4/2 |
| më vjen mirë (expr) | I am pleased | 1/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| më vjen rëndë (expr) | I find it difficult | 13/4 |
| më vonë | later | 1/6 |
| mëmë, ma | mother, the | 2/2 |
| mëngjes, i | breakfast, the | 10/2 |
| mërzitur, i, e | bored | 13/4 |
| mëso! | teach! (sing.) | 14/3 |
| mësoj (v.) mësova, mësuar | I teach, taught. taught | 2/4 |
| mësuar, i, e | learned | 10/4 |
| mësuës, i | teacher, the | 1/1 |
| mik, u | friend, the | 2/2 |
| ministri , a | ministry, the | 8/1 |
| minute, ta | minute, moment, the | 1/5 |
| miq, t | friends, the | 10/4 |
| mirë | Ok! Well | 1/5 |
| mirë se vjen! (expr.) | welcome! | 10/7 |
| mirë-u-pafshim! | See you again! | 1/1 |
| mirëdita! | hello! good day! | 1/1 |
| mish, i | meat, the | 4/3 |
| mjaft | enough, sufficient | 7/1 |
| mjafton | it's sufficient | 13/1 |
| mjek, u | doctor, the | 13/1 |
| mos! | don't (command) | 1/5 |
| moshë, sha | age, the | 2/1 |
| mos u shqetëso! (expr.) | don't worry! | 12/6 |
| motër, tra | sister, the | 2/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| motra, t | sisters, the | 2/2 |
| mrekulli, a | great, miracle, the | 4/4 |
| mund (v.) | may | 12/6 |
| mundësi, a | possibility, the | 12/6 |
| mundësisht | possibly | 5/1 |
| muzikë, ka | music, the | 10/3 |
| natën e mirë! | good night! | 10/5 |
| ndez (v.) ndeza, ndezur | I light, lit, lightened | 10/6 |
| ndërtesë, sa | building, the | 8/2 |
| ndihem (v.) pass. | i am feeling | 13/4 |
| ndjej, ndjeva, ndjerë | I feel, felt, felt | 13/4 |
| ndihmë, ma | assistance, the | 2/4 |
| ndihmoj (v.) ndihmova, ndihmuar | I assist (help), assisted, assisted | 2/4 |
| ndonjë | someone, any | 2/2 |
| ndryshëm, i, e | different | 2/4 |
| ndryshoj (v.), ndryshova, ndryshuar | I change, changed, changed | 12/6 |
| nesër | tomorrow | 4/4 |
| nevojë, ja | need, the | 9/1 |
| nevojshëm, i, e | necessary | 12/2 |
| nevojtore, rja | rest room, the | 12/1 |
| në fillim | at the beginning | 14/1 |
| në | in | 2/4 |
| në mbrëmje | in the evening | 1/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| në mëngjes | in the morning | 1/6 |
| në muaj | per month | 5/3 |
| në vënd | in the country | 6/6 |
| nga | from | 1/5 |
| nga një | one each | 10/5 |
| ngadalë | slowly | 1/4 |
| ngjallur, i, e | revived, generated | 14/4 |
| ngjarë (v.) | happened | 1/6 |
| ngrohët, i, e | hot | 13/3 |
| nip, i | nephew, the | 2/2 |
| nisem (v.) pass. | I depart | 3/3 |
| njëri, njëra | one of them (masc. & fem. sing.) | 14/3 |
| një | one. a, an | 1/5 |
| njerëzi, a | crowd, the | 10/6 |
| njoh (v.) njoha, njohur | I know, knew, known | 14/1 |
| nuk | not, do not (doesn't) | 1/3 |
| numër, i | number, the | 6/1 |
| nxënës, i | student, the | 1/1 |
| | | |
| orar, i | schedule, the | 6/5 |
| orari i punës | the work schedule | 6/5 |
| orari i trenit | train schedule, the | 7/3 |
| oreks, i | appetite, the | 13/2 |
| orë, ra | hour, time, watch, the | 3/1 |
| organizatë, ta | organization, the | 2/4 |
| oriz, i | rice, the | 4/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pa | minus, without | 3/1 |
| pa nevojë | unnecessarily | 12/4 |
| pa pagesë | without paying | 13/1 |
| paguaj (v.) pagova, paguar | I pay, paid, paid | 5/3 |
| pak | few, a little | 2/3 |
| pak i fortë | somewhat hard | 9/2 |
| pakicë, ca | minority, the | 14/2 |
| palë, la | pair, the | 9/1 |
| paqe, ja | peace, the | 14/4 |
| paqetë, ta | pack, the | 9/4 |
| paradreke | before noon | 1/6 |
| paraqes (v.) paraqita , paraqitur | I present, I submit, presented presented | 12/2 |
| park, u | park, the | 10/1 |
| pas | behind, back, after | 3/1 |
| pasdite | afternoon | 1/6 |
| pasdreke | afternoon | 1/6 |
| pastaj | after, afterwards | 1/6 |
| pesë | five | 1/5 |
| peshk, u | fish, the | 14/3 |
| peshqesh, i | gift, the | 10/7 |
| pesho (v.) peshova, peshuar | I weigh, weighed, weighed | 6/6 |
| pëlqej (v.) pëlqeva, pëlqyer | I like, liked liked | 5/3 |
| për | for, about | 1/4 |
| për fat të keq (expr.) | unfortunately | 12/6 |
| për fat të mirë | fortunately | 12/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| për tën grënë | to eat | 13/2 |
| për të pirë | to drink | 13/2 |
| për vehte | for self | 12/5 |
| përballë | opposite to | 12/1 |
| përditshëm, i | daily | 12/9 |
| përgatitje, ja | preparation, the | 3/4 |
| përgjigje, gjja | answer, the | 6/5 |
| përgjithshëm, i | general | 3/4 |
| përjashta | outside | 10/2 |
| përpara | ahead, forward | 3/1 |
| përparuar, i, e | advanced (masc. & fem.) | 10/4 |
| përse | why, what for | 9/1 |
| përsëri | again, anew | 10/4 |
| përsëritet (v) pass. | repeats itself | 10/4 |
| përsërit, përsërita, përsëritur | I repeat, repeated, repeated | 12/4 |
| përsëritni! | repeat! | 1/3 |
| përveç | besides, except for | 14/4 |
| përzierë, i, e | mixed (masc. & fem.) | 4/4 |
| pi (v.) piva, pirë | I drink, drank, drunk | 10/2 |
| pikërisht | exactly | 3/3 |
| pikon (v.) | it leaks | 5/4 |
| pjekë (v.) poqa, pjekur | I bake, baked, baked | 4/4 |
| pjekur, i, e | ripe | 9/2 |
| pjepër, ri | cantaloupe, the | 9/2 |
| pjesëtarët | members, the | 2/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pjestar, i | member, the | 2/2 |
| plak, u | old man, the | 2/1 |
| pleqëri, a | old age, the | 2/1 |
| plot | full, plenty, complete | 9/5 |
| plotësoni | fill in, complete | 6/6 |
| plotësuar | completed | 12/3 |
| plotësoj (v.) plotësova, plotësuar | I fill, complete, completed, completed | 11/1 |
| po (expression) | but (tell me. . .) | 2/4 |
| po! | yes! | 1/3 |
| po të tjerët | as for the others | 14/2 |
| populli shqiptar | the Albanian people | 2/3 |
| por | but | 5/1 |
| porosis (v.) porosita, porositur | I order, ordered, ordered | 4/2 |
| pothuajse | almost | 12/2 |
| prandaj | that's why | 12/6 |
| pranë | next to, nearby | 5/1 |
| pranverë, ra | spring, the | 3/2 |
| prapa | backward, back | 8/1 |
| prefiks, i | area code, the | 6/3 |
| pres (v.) prita, pritur | I expect, expected, expected | 5/3 |
| prind, i | parent, the | 2/2 |
| prindërit | parents, the | 14/2 |
| prish (v.) prisha, prishur | I break down, broke, broken | 1/6 |
| pritni! | wait! | 6/3 |
| problem, i | problem, the | 5/4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| profesion, i | trade, the | 2/4 |
| provoj (v.) provova, provuar | I try, tried, tried | 4/2 |
| provojeni! | try it! | 4/2 |
| pulë, la | chicken, the | 4/2 |
| pullë poste | postage stamp | 6/6 |
| pullë, lla | stamp, the | 6/6 |
| punëtor, i | worker, the | 5/5 |
| pushim, i | rest, the | 10/5 |
| pusho! | rest! | 13/2 |
| pyes (v.) pyeta, pyetur | I ask, asked, asked | 5/3 |
| pyetje, tja | question, the | 6/5 |
| | | |
| qejf | pleasure, the | 4/1 |
| qëndroj (v.) qëndrova, qëndruar | I stay, stayed, stayed | 3/3 |
| qëndroni! | stay! | 3/3 |
| që nga. . . | from. . . | 11/2 |
| që | which, that | 2/4 |
| qendër, ra | center, the | 14/1 |
| qëngj | lamb | 4/2 |
| qira, ja | rent, the | 5/1 |
| qiri, u | candle, the | 10/6 |
| quhem | (I) call myself (my name is. . .) | 1/2 |
| quhesh | (you) call yourself | 1/2 |
| qumësht, i | milk, the | 13/3 |
| qytet, i | city, the | 14/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| raport, i | report, the | 12/3 |
| recetë, ta | prescription, the | 13/2 |
| rëndë, i, e | serious, heavy | 13/5 |
| ri, i | young | 2/1 |
| rini, a | youth, the | 2/1 |
| rinia shqiptare | the Albanian youth | 2/3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rregullisht | regularly | 5/2 |
| rregulloj (v.) rregullova, rregulluar | I organize, organized, organized | 13/1 |
| rreth | about | 3/3 |
| rrij (v.) ndëjta, ndënjur | I stay, stayed, stayed | 10/1 |
| rrogë, a | salary, the | 12/9 |
| rrugë, ga | street, the | 5/1 |
| ruaj (v.) ruajta, ruajtur | I watch, watched, watched | 10/7 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| sa | how much | 5/3 |
| sa më shumë | a lot | 13/3 |
| sa po | it just | 4/2 |
| sa vjeç je? | how old are you? (sing.) | 2/1 |
| sa vjeç jeni? | how old are you? (polite) | 2/1 |
| sa? | how much, how many? | 3/1 |
| sepse | because | 9/1 |
| së bashku | together | 1/5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| shesh, i | square, the | 8/1 |
| shëndet, i | health, the | 12/6 |
| shëndetsore | related to health, sanitary | 13/1 |
| shënjtor, i | saint, the | 10/6 |
| shëtitje, ja | walk, the | 10/1 |
| shi, u | rain, the | 10/1 |
| shije, ja | taste, the | 9/2 |
| shijshëm, i | tasty | 4/2 |
| shkoj (v.) shkova, shkuar | I go, went, gone | 7/4 |
| shkumës, i | chalk, the | 12/1 |
| shofer, i | driver, the | 3/3 |
| shoh (v.) shikova, shikuar | I see, saw, seen | 12/7 |
| shok, u | companion, the | 10/6 |
| shoqëror, e | social | 14/4 |
| shpejt | fast, quick, hurry | 2/1 |
| shpenzim, i | expense, the | 10/7 |
| shpërblim, i | allowance, reward, the | 12/9 |
| Shqipe | Albanian | 1/4 |
| Shqipëri, a | Albania | 2/3 |
| shqiptar, e | Albanian (person) m. sg. f. sg. | 2/3 |
| shqiptarët | the Albanians | 2/3 |
| shpresoni | you hope | 3/3 |
| shtëpi, a | house, the | 5/2 |
| shtet, i | state, the | 13/1 |
| shteti shqiptar | the Albanian state | 2/3 |
| shtrirë, i, e | lying down | 13/5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| shtypi shqiptar | the Albanian press | 2/3 |
| shumë | many, a lot, to much | 2/3 |
| shumë, ma | sum, the | 11/1 |
| shumicë, ca | majority, the | 14/2 |
| si | as, like | 2/4 |
| si? | how? | 1/1 |
| si të duash (expr.) | as you wish | 10/2 |
| sidomos | especially | [illegible]/4 |
| sidoqoftë | anyway | 5/4 |
| sigurisht | surely, of course | 3/2 |
| sigurt, i, e | sure, safe | 3/2 |
| sikur | what about. . .(as if) | 10/1 |
| sindikatë, ta | union, the | 5/5 |
| sipas | according to | 5/3 |
| sjellë (v.) solla, sjellur | brought | 14/3 |
| ska përse (expression) | don't mention it (You're welcome) | 1/3 |
| sonte | tonight | 10/5 |
| sot | today | 3/2 |
| stomak, u | stomach, the | 13/2 |
| studim, i | study, the | 2/4 |
| sukses, i | success | 14/2 |
| sy,ri | eye, the | 13/2 |
| takoj (v.) takova, takuar | I meet, met, met | 14/2 |
| tani | now, presently | 3/1 |
| tek | at, to, by | 13/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| telefonoj (v.) telefonova, telefonuar | I call on the phone, called, called | 5/3 |
| ti | you (sing) | 1/2 |
| time | of mine | 5/3 |
| tjera | other (fem. pl.) | 2/4 |
| tjerë | others | 2/4 |
| toka shqiptare | the Albanian land | 2/3 |
| tregëti, a | business, the (commerce) | 14/2 |
| tridhjetë | thirty | 2/1 |
| trup, i | body, the | 13/4 |
| them (v.) thashë, thënë | I say, said, said | 12/1 |
| thërras (v.) thirra, thirrur | I call, called, called | 1/6 |
| thjeshtë, i, e | simple | 11/1 |
| thotë | tells (he, she, it) | 3/1 |
| thuaj! | tell! | 3/3 |
| thuhet (expr.) | it is said | 10/6 |
| | | |
| ulli, ri | olive, the | 4/4 |
| ulu! | be seated! (sing.) | 10/1 |
| uluni! | sit down! (pl.) | 7/4 |
| unë | I | 1/2 |
| uri, a | hunger, the | 4/1 |
| ushqim, i | food, the | 6/6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| vajtje | one way, going | 7/3 |
| vajzë, a | girl, the | 2/1 |
| valixhe, xhja | suitcase, luggage, the | 7/4 |
| valle, ja | dance, the | 10/3 |
| vapë, pa | heat, the | 7/4 |
| varet (v.) | it depends | 5/3 |
| varr, i | grave, the | 10/6 |
| varrezë, za | cemetery, the | 10/6 |
| vazhdimisht | continually | 12/5 |
| vazhdoj (v.) vazhdova, vazhduar | I continue, continued, continued | 12/4 |
| vdekur, i, e | dead | 10/6 |
| vehtes | self | 7/4 |
| vemi! | let's go! | 10/1 |
| veri, u | north, the | 8/2 |
| vesh, i | ear, the | 13/2 |
| vetë | myself | 4/4 |
| vetëm pak | only a little | 10/4 |
| vezë, za | egg, the | 4/4 |
| vë (v.) vura, vënë | I put, put, put | 5/4 |
| vëlla, u | brother, the | 2/2 |
| vëllezër, it | brothers, the | 2/2 |
| vend, i | country, place, the | 2/4 |
| vërtetë (i, e) | true (m, f. sg. pl.) | 2/3 |
| veshë (v.) vesha, veshur | to get dressed | 10/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| vishu! | get dressed! | 10/1 |
| vjeçar, i | years (old) of age | 2/1 |
| vij (v.) erdha, ardhur | I come, came, come | 5/4 |
| vjet(Vit), i | year, the | 2/1 |
| vogël (i,e) | little, small | 2/2 |
| vonoj (v.) vonova, vonuar | I delay, delayed, delayed | 1/6 |
| vullnetar, t | volunteer, the | 2/4 |
| vullnetare, rja | volunteer (fem.), the | 2/4 |
| vullnetarë | volunteers, the | 2/4 |
| | | |
| xham, i | glass, the | 5/4 |
| xhaxha, j | uncle, the | 2/2 |
| xheton, i | token, the | 6/2 |
| zakonisht | usually, customarily | 10/6 |
| zbres (v.) zbrita, zbritur | I descend, descended, descended | 7/2 |
| zbritni! | get off! | 7/4 |
| zë, ri | voice, the | 6/1 |
| zënë, i, e | busy | 10/8 |
| zonë, na | area, the | 5/2 |
| zonja (zja) | madam (Mrs.), the | 1/1 |
| zonjushë (sha) | miss, the | 1/1 |
| zotëri, a | mister, sir, the | 7/2 |
| zoti | mister (Mr.) | 1/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| zyrë, ra | office, the | 5/3 |
| zyra e postës | the post office | 6/5 |
| zyrtar, i | official, the | 3/5 |

## APPENDIX V

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